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Radio on Honecker's Resignation, Krenz's Election

AU1810195189 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] ADN reports that Erich Honecker resigned for health reasons from his positions as general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council, and chairman of the National Defense Council of the German Democratic Republic, at a plenum of the party's Central Committee. Having approved the resignation, the plenum elected Egon Krenz, member of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee Politburo and secretary, as general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee.

ADN reports also that the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee will propose to Parliament to elect Egon Krenz as chairman of the State Council and chairman of the National Defense Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Erich Honecker became general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee in 1971, when he replaced Walter Ulbricht.

Pali Miska Attends GDR Embassy Reception

AU0610125689 Tirana ATA in English 0957 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Tirana, October 6 (ATA)—On occasion of the National Day, the 40th anniversary of the creation of the German Democratic Republic, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Peter Schubert, gave a reception at the Embassy seat on October 5.

Attending were Pali Miska, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture; Farudin Hoxha, minister under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; Sokrat Plaka, foreign deputy minister; Altin Ylli, deputy minister of foreign trade; and other guests.

Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Human Rights Delegation to Kosovo Reported

AU0810160989 Tirana ATA in English 1040 GMT 8 Oct 89

["We Are Moved by the Brutal Methods of Repression in Kosovo, the Leader of the Delegation of the International Human Rights Federation, That Visited Kosovo These Days Declares"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 8 (ATA)—According to the reports of the French news agency AFP, a delegation of the International Human Rights Federation, led by the French jurist Antoine Garapon, visited Kosovo last week. The visit of the representatives of this organization, accredited to the UN [United Nations], UNESCO, and the European Council, is linked with the preoccupation the policy of oppression and persecution being applied against the Albanian population in Kosovo has aroused among the international public opinion.

Following the 5-day visit of the delegation in Kosovo, Antoine Garapon declared to the AFP correspondent in Belgrade that "The state of human rights in Kosovo is intolerable." On the basis of testimonies accumulated there, the delegation jumped at the conclusion that the citizens' human rights are seriously violated, that the persons imprisoned from March on are ill-treated and constantly persecuted. Garapon also condemned the pressure exerted on the families of those imprisoned or those sentenced in different forms, the intensification of political legal processes and purges amongst the intellectuals' circles.

The Croatian newspaper VJESNIK of October 4 carries a correspondence from Paris, informing on the press conference held by Antoine Garapon following the return of the delegation of the International Human Rights Federation. The head of the delegation declared that in the course of the visit they found our extreme cases of the violation of human rights in that region. These cases are numerous, he added, stressing that heavy imprisonment terms are also passed.

We were moved, he stressed, because of the brutal methods of repression the state and jurisprudence in Kosovo do not act in such a way as to calm down the situation.

The head of the delegation, VJESNIK continues, said that he is not satisfied with the welcome of the official authorities in Kosovo and that in the course of the visit, the member of delegation were under police surveillance, something that implied a form of pressure. Following the numerous contacts, the members of the delegation jumped to the conclusion that the violation of human rights is applied particularly through a mechanism called "differentiation and isolation."

The democratic public opinion in Yugoslavia, he stressed, are conscious that the problems in Kosovo may be solved in a democratic way. The demand of the delegation to meet with some prisoners was not accepted and it is a pity, the French jurist declared.

Regarding the visit to Kosovo, VJESNIK writes, the delegation will draft a special report to submit to the UN, UNESCO, the European Council and European Parliament.

Gegprifti Returns From Belgrade 5 Oct

AU0610133889 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Tirana, October 6 (ATA)—Llambi Gegprifti, chairman of the Executive Committee of Tirana District People's Council, who took part in the meeting of the mayors of the municipalities of the capitals of the Balkan countries returned home, on October 5.

Gore Vidal Novel Published in Albanian

AU1110153089 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 8 Oct 89 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Gore Vidal's New Novel"]

[Text] The famous American writer Gore Vidal has written a series of novels including "Washington D.C." which has been translated into Albanian, "Burr," "Lincoln," and others. He has recently published a historical novel entitled "Empire."

The title more or less indicates the contents of his most recent novel. At the turn of the century, the United States embarked on naval adventures. The United States Army landed in Cuba and annexed the Philippines. The pages of this novel also deal with another important idea, that there can be no democracy in a country where even the press is transformed into an "empire," manipulating sources and twisting public opinion according to the interests of certain states or large financial groups.

Alia Greets Spain's Juan Carlos on National Day

AU1110201289 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message to King Juan Carlos I of Spain:

On the occasion of Spain's National Day, it is my pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, to convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the Spanish people and the country's progress.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express the confidence that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop continually in the common interest of the Albanian and Spanish peoples.

Kapllani Speaks on Trade at United Nations

AU0810151789 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 8 Oct 89

["The PSR of Albania Has Been and Is for an Open, Equal Trade, Free From Protectionism and Tariff Barriers. On October 6, in the Debate 'On the Economic World Situation' Being Held at the Second Session of the UN General Assembly, the Floor Was Taken by Muhamet Kapllani, Foreign Deputy Minister, Who Said Among the Other Things:"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 8 (ATA)—The economic world situation testifies today to an unequal development in various regions, to the instability and disequilibrium which is a result of the financial, monetary, and trade policy pursued by some industrialized developed countries, which exclusively taking care of their well-being to the detriment of the others, have created a polarization on international scale with inevitable political consequences. There is no doubt that economic stagnation, growing unemployment, and unrestrained inflation have their impact on the lack of stability in many countries and regions of the world.

Speaking of the crisis and debts which at present amount to 3 trillion dollars, the Albanian representative said that the problem of debts is not merely a financial problem. Now it has already become a political problem.

International trade, the Albanian representative said, constitutes one of the most important directions of the international economic relations. The PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania has been and is for an open, equal trade, free from protectionism and tariff barriers, which, besides others, must contribute to the progress of the developing countries, the introduction of their exports to the markets of developed countries. Such a trade on a correct basis would contribute to improve the economic climate and the international economic development. Nevertheless, he continued, it is a pity that nowadays we come across a very negative phenomena, the arms trade and drugs trafficking, which has been turned into a means of colossal profit which not only does not contribute to development, but hinders and dehumanizes it.

Further on, the Albanian deputy foreign minister spoke on the socioeconomic development of the PSR of Albania under the 45 years of people's power. In conclusion he said:

Albania is sincerely interested in the development of relations of international cooperation. To this testifies the fact that our country has signed several agreements on economic trade, industrial, technical and scientific cooperation with many countries. Even the commitment of the Albanian Government in the process of the Balkan cooperation, which responds to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Balkans, aims among the other things at intensifying economic, trade cooperation, the development of the region of the Balkans to the good of the well-being of our peoples, to the understanding and confidence among them.

UN Development Official Wiesebach Visits

AU1510144889 Tirana ATA in English 0815 GMT 15 Oct 89

[Text] Tirana, October 15 (ATA)—The general deputy director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Dr Horst Wiesebach, paid a visit to our country recently.

In the course of his stay in our country, Dr Horst Wiesebach was received in separate meetings by the chairman of the Committee of Science and Technique, Ajet Ylli; the foreign deputy minister, Sokrat Plaka; the general secretary of the Food Industry Ministry, Ylli Bufi; and other personalities. In these meetings, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, they talked on the relations of our country with the United National Organization on Industrial Development. Dr Horst

Wiesebach visited different production institutions, study and cultural centers in the districts of Tirana, Durres, and Kruje.

The general deputy director of UNIDO left our country on October 14.

Carcani Receives PRC Departing Ambassador

AU1210195489 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 89

[Text] Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Fan Chengzuo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China in Tirana, on the occasion of his imminent transfer, and had a friendly talk with him.

Comrade Adil Carcani showed his appreciation for the economic and trade relations between Albania and China, and pointed out that possibilities exist for their further expansion in various fields of mutual interest.

The meeting was also attended by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Alia Greets DPRY President on National Day

AU1510180889 Tirana ATA in English 0941 GMT 14 Oct 89

[Text] Tirana, October 14 (ATA)—The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas:

The celebration of the anniversary of the National Day of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, affords me the pleasure that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and in my own name, to send to you the warm greetings and at the same time to formulate the sincere wishes for the happiness of your people and the country's prosperity.

Alia Visits Pac Cooperative 5 Oct

AU1110124789

[Editorial report] Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian on 6 October carries on page three a 1,200-word ATA report, entitled "The People of Tropoje District Welcome Comrade Ramiz Alia With Great Joy and Enthusiasm," on a visit by Ramiz Alia, Albanian Workers Party Central Committee first secretary, to the agricultural cooperative of Pac in Tropoje District on 5 October.

In a speech to the cooperativists of Pac, Alia is reported as urging a greater use of woodland for pasture purposes, and more attention to the cultivation of plums and chestnuts and to beekeeping.

Alia is also reported as saying that "Every cooperative, in Tropoje and all other districts with developed orchards, must think more practically about the processing of fruit and dairy products. Do not think of large industrial plants. Every cooperative could build a simple processing center near its orchards and cowsheds, where fruit juice could be extracted and milk processed. Why should apples and plums go to waste when every cooperative could produce jams and chutneys from its own resources? Perhaps the quality of these products would not meet export standards, but they could be sold on the domestic market. Light industry can take care of exports, while every agricultural economy can look after the needs of its own people. In this way, every agricultural economy will raise the value of its production and increase its earnings."

Alia Speaks at Rally in Town of Puke

AU1110114589 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Oct 89 p 1

[Speech by Ramiz Alia, Albanian Workers Party Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, in the city of Puke on 7 October at a rally]

[Text] Before coming here to meet you, I stopped in Fushe Arrez and spoke there to the workers and peasants of the district. Without repeating here what I told them, I would like to say that the people of Puke District, the workers of your district, the peasants, are bound to the party like flesh to the bone. You are a workers class and a peasantry who are working with all your might for the construction of socialism and to further promote the victories that we have attained, so that the life of our people may become always better and always more prosperous. [shouts of "Party, Enver—We are always ready!"]

The party has always followed with close attention the work of the workers and peasants of Puke District, and we have always come to the conclusion that the miners and cooperative members of your district have successfully fulfilled their tasks. Your district is particularly renowned for its forests, as well as for its copper. In both these industries, the workers of Puke rank among the most distinguished in the Republic. [applause, shouts of "Party, Enver—We are always ready!"]

Our country as a whole has progressed, from north to south, from Gjirokaster to Shkoder, as well as in Kukes, Tropoje, and everywhere else, progress is being made and the life of the people has improved. I notice that your little city, too, has grown and has become more prosperous, more beautiful. [shouts of "Party, Enver—We are always ready!"] I see that new buildings have been added. First and foremost, however, the life of the people themselves has become more beautiful. [Hurrahs, shouts of "Party, Enver—We are always ready!"] This is due to your determination, to your fidelity, and to your tireless work in the country's socialist construction. This is due to our party's correct line, which has always

followed and continues to follow the road on which the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have led us. [applause]

As you know, the Eighth AWP Central Committee met recently. Its decisions will surely result in the further improvement of the party's work and in the work of the state authorities. Our party will grow stronger so that we may achieve new victories.

We will soon be celebrating the 45th anniversary of the country's liberation. It has become customary in our country to go to such festivities with new victories, new achievements, new joys. I wish from the bottom of my heart that the district of Puke, the workers, peasants, all the working people of your district, may go to these festivities with ever greater victories.

Long live the party, long live the people of Puke, long live the Albanian people.

New Volume of Hoxha's Works Published

AU1510145489 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Oct 89

[Text] The 67th volume of the Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha has come off the presses and is on sale. The volume includes speeches, discussions, talks, and letters pertaining to the period June-August 1978, a large proportion of which is published for the first time. The themes covered are varied. The ideas included are of considerable topical interest and useful in resolving current problems of socialist construction, the consolidation of the party's role and its internal life, the country's defense, the struggle against modern revisionism, and so forth.

Reading the materials contained in this volume, we once again see the correct road pursued by our party in the construction and defense of socialism, and in defending and strengthening the country's independence.

The volume includes an index.

Economic Progress Report for 8-14 Oct

AU1510145289

[Editorial report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its transmissions between 8-14 October carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of transmission in parentheses):

Durres District: The overall industrial output for the period up to 5 October was overfulfilled by 25.4 million leks. (1900 GMT 11 Oct 89)

Kolonje District: The general industrial production plan up to 10 October was overfulfilled by 4 million leks. (1900 GMT 13 Oct 89)

Kukes District: The general production plan up to 10 October was overfulfilled by 3 percent. (1900 GMT 13 Oct 89)

Tropoje District: The industrial production plan for the 9-month period was fulfilled by 100 percent. (1700 GMT 14 Oct 89)

Vlore District: The overall industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 7 million leks. (1900 GMT 14 Oct 89)

Leaders' Public Appearances for 7-13 Oct

AU1310172489

[Editorial report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 7-13 October reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of report given in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, Albanian Workers Party (AWP) Central Committee (CC) first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, visited the districts of Tropoje and Puke from 5-9 October, visiting the cities of Bajram Curri, Fushe Arrez, Puke, and assorted villages. (1900 GMT 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 Oct 89)

Adil Carcani, AWP CC Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the PRC ambassador on 12 October. (1900 GMT 12 Oct 89)

Besnik Bekteshi, AWP CC Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Kico Mustaqi, AWP CC Politburo candidate member and chief of staff of the People's Army, attended a ceremony in Fier on the anniversary of the Third Partisan Assault Brigade on 10 October. (1900 GMT 10 Oct 89)

Foto Cami, AWP CC Politburo member and secretary; Rita Marko, AWP CC Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and Pirro Kondi and Llambi Gegprifti, AWP CC Politburo candidate members, attended the funeral of renowned painter Foto Stamo on 12 October. (1900 GMT 12 Oct 89)

Hekuran Isai, AWP CC Politburo member and secretary, and Vangjel Cerrava, AWP CC Politburo candidate member and Korce District AWP Committee first secretary, attended the inauguration of a fruit processing plant in Korce District on 12 October. (1900 GMT 12 Oct 89)

Hajredin Celiku, AWP CC Politburo member and minister of transportation took part in an aktiv on internal transportation in industry and mines, held in the city of Vlore on 10 October. (1900 GMT 10 Oct 89)

Llambi Gegprifti, AWP CC Politburo candidate member and chairman of Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, inaugurated an industrial bakery in Tirana on 9 October. (1900 GMT 9 Oct 89)

Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs, returned from New York on 10 October. (1900 GMT 10 Oct)

Radio Announces GDR's Honecker Resignation

AU1810141889 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] The Ninth Plenum of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee was held in Berlin today.

The request of Erich Honecker, until now general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to be relieved of this post for reasons of health was granted.

Egon Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, was elected general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

As the ADN News Agency reports, the plenum recommended to the GDR People's Chamber to elect Egon Krenz to the post of State Council chairman and chairman of the country's Defense Council.

Atanasov Meets Kazakh SSR Premier Karamanov

AU1110164989 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov had a meeting with Uzakbay Karamanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

They discussed the state of bilateral cooperation, and prospects were mapped out for raising this cooperation to a qualitatively new level.

Later, members of the two delegations also joined in the talks.

Signs Pact

AU1110201889 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov had a meeting with Uzakbay Karamanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR).

They discussed the state of bilateral cooperation, and prospects were mapped out for raising this cooperation to a qualitatively new level.

Later, members of the two delegations also joined in the talks.

Information was exchanged on the tasks that the two republics are solving at the present stage. It was emphasized that the political, economic, and cultural links between Bulgaria and the Kazakh SSR are an important component of the processes for further comprehensive cooperation and drawing together between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Particular attention was paid to deepening the direct contacts between the goods producers and economic organizations, accelerating specialization and production sharing, and setting up joint enterprises and scientific-production trusts. It was pointed out that the new integrational forms would create conditions for making fuller use of the two republics' scientific, technical, and economic potential on the basis of mutual benefit for the more dynamic development of the goods exchange and its structure.

Following the talks, the two government leaders signed an agreement on developing economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and the Kazakh SSR.

The adopted program appended to this document is based on the complex tasks relating to bilateral cooperation in the fields of planning, metallurgy, the chemical industry, machine building, electronics, light industry, construction, trade, and branches of the agro-industrial complex, as well as in the spheres of culture, education, health care, tourism, etc.

Zhivkov Meets Premier

AU1210102489 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Oct 89

[Text] On 12 October at the Boyana residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Uzakbay Karamanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. The meeting was attended by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR; and Vladimir Ivanisov, USSR charge d'affaires in Bulgaria.

Ovcharov Signs Computer Deals With USSR

AU1210195889 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 12 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA)—The long-term prospects for wider cooperation in computer technology are outlined in the agreements between the Governments of Bulgaria and the USSR signed today by Mr Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of planning and economy, and by Mr Vladimir Shimko, minister of the radio industry of the USSR.

Mr Petko Danchev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the signing ceremony.

Under the document, experts in the branch will unite their efforts in developing new products, in building a components base and in designing technologies. Companies and enterprises incorporated into the Electronics Industry Association will meet the targets on the part of Bulgaria.

Atanasov Receives Soviet Radio Minister

AU1210205089 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 12 Oct 89

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov received today Vladimir Shimko, minister of the radio industry of the USSR.

They discussed questions connected with expanding and deepening the cooperation in electronics between the two countries.

Stanishev Receives Tajik SSR Delegation

AU1310132189 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Oct 89 p 6

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], received on 11 October in the BCP Central Committee offices the delegation of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic led by Soibnazar Beknazarov, first secretary of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. The delegation is visiting Bulgaria for the Month of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. During the meeting, held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, Comrade Dimitur Stanishev briefed the guests on the BCP's broad-scale activity in implementing the July Concept for the restructuring and renewal of socialism in Bulgaria, in order to raise Bulgarian-Soviet relations to a qualitatively new level.

Danchev Receives USSR State Bank Chairman

AU1610153489 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 89 p 6

[Text] Sofia, 13 October (BTA)—On 13 October Petko Danchev, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Viktor Gerashchenko, chairman of the leadership of the USSR State Bank, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Bank.

The trends of further intensifying cooperation between the two fraternal countries' central and other banks were discussed, as well as the directions of expanding and strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet economic integration under the new conditions. Specific measures were adopted for intensifying and increasing efficiency of cooperation between the two countries' banks.

Atanasov Receives Komi ASSR's Khodyaev

AU1610203389 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] Bulgaria attributes special importance to cooperation with Komi. This was pointed out at today's meeting of Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, with Vyacheslav Khodyaev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Attention also was directed to the ways of expanding and strengthening economic cooperation. It was noted with satisfaction that cooperation in the lumber industry had a very important role in the two republics' economic life and intensifying relations in social and cultural areas. It was pointed out that new ideas and visions, which will make our cooperation even more effective, are required now. In this context attention must be directed to expanding the possibility of profound and complex processing of raw materials and creating joint capacities and property. Reserves must be sought along the road of establishing direct production and scientific-technical relations.

The meeting was attended by Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR, and Vladimir Ivanisov, charge d'affaires at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

Paper Publishes Dimitrov Letters, Comments

AU1310135289 Sofia BTA in English 1132 GMT 13 Oct 89

["Georgi Dimitrov Helped Repression Victims"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (BTA)—Today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO publishes Georgi Dimitrov's letters to competent Soviet authorities in connection with the repressions against Bulgarian emigres in the Soviet Union. The letters bear witness to Dimitrov's incorruptible communist conscience.

The paper points out that the discovery of the historical truth about the Bulgarian emigres in the Soviet Union is part of the conclusions about the flagrant aberrations in the past, about the struggle against the harsh reality called the personality cult, part of the ideological and moral renewal of Bulgarian society.

The feature says that in those dramatic times no communist was immune from Stalin's pogroms. That markedly extreme situation and the great personal risk he ran bring out still more prominently the immense political stature of Georgi Dimitrov, his incorruptible conscience of a communist and a man, the paper writes.

Georgi Dimitrov's courage is evidenced by the protest listing 30 Bulgarian emigres and sent to USSR People's Commissar of State Security Merkulov in 1943. In that letter Dimitrov boldly and openly raises the matter about the arbitrary lawlessness to which a considerable part of the Bulgarian emigre community has been subjected: "A number of honest people of the Bulgarian Communist Party have been held for five or six years now in NKVD corrective labour camps. We believe that they have been wrongfully implicated. We are convinced of that on the basis of a thoroughgoing and systematic study and knowledge of our cadres."

Characteristically, Dimitrov repeatedly interceded to save the son of the high-ranking BCP functionary Naum

Isakov David (Vita). "This competent Bulgarian engineer has been exiled unjustifiably at a time when he could be very useful to Bulgaria," writes Georgi Dimitrov in a letter sent to the competent Soviet authorities after the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

FRG Minister Honored by Science Academy

AU1210192289 Sofia BTA in English
1834 GMT 12 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA)—The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has conferred its Marin Drinov Medal of Honour on Dr Heinz Riesenhuber, federal minister of research and technology of the FRG, in recognition of his services to the promotion and strengthening of amity between Bulgaria and the FRG and to the enhancement of bilateral scientific cooperation.

Academician Angel Balevski, honorary president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, today presented the distinction to the West German scientist.

Atanasov Meets FRG Minister Riesenhuber

AU1210191689 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1830 GMT 12 Oct 89

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov today received Dr Heinz Riesenhuber, minister of research and technology of the FRG, who is on an official visit to Bulgaria.

The leader of the Bulgarian Government briefed the visitor on the restructuring under way in Bulgaria, the problems that the country is solving, and the results achieved.

During the conversation, special attention was paid to the state of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG and its prospects. The mutual readiness was confirmed to develop and expand the contacts between the two countries in the fields of scientific research, technologies, and industrial production sharing.

Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of planning and economy, took part in the talks.

Zhivkov Receives Official

AU1310161189 Sofia BTA in English
1504 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and president of the State Council, received today Mr Heinz Riesenhuber, the FRG minister of research and technologies.

In their talk they stressed the dynamic development of cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG.

Mr Todor Zhivkov acquainted the guest with the deep and versatile reforms taking place in Bulgaria with the way of restructuring in economy. These processes are creating favorable conditions for Bulgaria's active participation in world economy.

The two parties indicated that over the past years relations in the scientific researches and technologies have become particularly dynamic. Twenty-one projects have been realized in fundamental and practical researches.

The federal minister expressed satisfaction with the development of contacts between scholars from Bulgaria and the FRG and stressed that this opens opportunities for the further expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two countries. He indicated that the restructuring of the Bulgarian economy on the company-based principle creates good prerequisites for the activation of economic and techno-scientifical relations. The two sides expressed mutual understanding and readiness to expand contacts in the sphere of science and technologies as an important factor for strengthening of all-European cooperation.

Mr Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of economy and planning, was presesnt at the meeting.

Khristov Heads Cooperation Talks in Cairo

AU1110195889 Sofia BTA in English
1842 GMT 11 Oct 89

["Bulgaria, Egypt: Promoting Bilateral Relations"—BTA headline]

[Text] Cairo, October 11 (BTA correspondent)—The 10th session of the Bulgaro-Egyptian Committee for Economic and Technological Cooperation ended. The delegations, headed respectively by Khristo Khristov, minister at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of Bulgaria, and Mr Maurice Makramallah, minister of planning and international cooperation of Egypt, signed a protocol on the promotion of the two countries' cooperation in different fields.

Special attention was paid to the prospects for setting up joint ventures and cooperation in the field of industry, agriculture and tourism. Stress was laid on the shared desire to strengthen and extend trade and economic cooperation depending on the specificity and the possibilities of the two countries.

Minister Khristo Khristov was received by Mr Yusuf Wali, secretary general of the ruling National Democratic Party, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation. It was underlined that it is necessary to look for new forms and possibilities for the promotion of all-round relations to the interest of the two peoples.

Apart from the session, there was held the regular session of the Joint Commission on Matters of Trade Between Bulgaria and Egypt.

Economic Cooperation Session With Sweden Ends

AU1210151889 Sofia BTA in English
1445 GMT 12 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA)—The Bulgaro-Swedish Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation completed its 15th session here today. One of the principal conclusions drawn is that despite the visible pickup of two-way business contacts, they still lag behind the capabilities and the interests of the business partners in the two countries.

The session considered a number of important projects which are being discussed by Bulgarian and Swedish companies and pointed out that their realization will lead to a considerable increase in trade and to the establishment of joint companies, the opening of offices and the entry in third countries' markets. Interesting projects are planned for the food industry, electrical engineering, the metal industry and the paper and pulp industry.

A protocol on bilateral trade in 1990, which was signed at the session, envisages an increase of reciprocal deliveries. Bulgaria will export more machines and equipment, electric trucks and electric hoists, ready-to-wears, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, fruit and vegetables, wine, mushrooms, and bee honey. Sweden will supply Bulgaria with various grades of steel, machines and equipment for metallurgy, the chemical, the pulp and paper and the construction industries. Swedish companies will take a more active part in remodeling and building hotels in Bulgaria. To activate scientific and technological cooperation, experts of the two countries will interact on a broader basis, mainly in physics, chemistry, mathematics, metallurgy and electrical engineering.

Parliamentary Delegation Visits Australia

AU1310203189 Sofia BTA in English
1855 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] Sydney, October 14 (BTA)—At the invitation of the Australian parliament a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, headed by Mr Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC [Central Committee of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and deputy chairman of the National Assembly Standing Commission, visited on October 8 to 12. The delegation had meetings with Australian MP's, social figures, ministers and representatives of business circles. They discussed the opportunities for further development of parliamentary relations. The delegation was received by Mr William Hayden, governor-general of Australia.

Zhivkov Meets UN Official Hinteregger

AU1710112589 Sofia Domestic Service
in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov received today Gerald Hinteregger, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, who is in Bulgaria to take part in the All-European Meeting on Environmental Protection.

During their conversation, emphasis was laid on the global nature of ecological problems, which require more active international cooperation in this field and the combined efforts of all countries.

The guest highly assessed our country's preparations as host of the ecoforum. It was pointed out that the meeting in Sofia is an important stage in the development of the all-European process.

The chairman of the State Council acquainted Gerald Hinteregger with the restructuring now under way in Bulgaria, paying special attention to the reforms in the economic field. Stress was laid on the new possibilities for even wider and more effective economic contacts between Bulgaria and other states.

They also discussed the prospects for further East-West cooperation and the role of the UN Economic Commission for Europe in this context.

Nikolay Dyulgerov, chairman of the Committee for Environmental Protection, took part in the meeting.

Stepan Holds Talks With U.S. Envoy

LD1810223389 Prague CTK in English 1908 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Prague Oct 18 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium Member and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of the People Miraslav Stepan received here Wednesday American Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Shirley Temple-Black.

He acquainted her with the course of restructuring and democratisation in Czechoslovakia, and Czechoslovakia's attitude towards potential extension of cooperation. He pointed to the significance of strengthening confidence and cooperation between the participants in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Miroslav Stepan appreciated the open and meaningful character of the recent meeting of Czechoslovak and American economists in Prague as a contribution to a search for possibilities of consolidating relations especially in economic and political fields. He also underlined the U.S. Congressmen's interest in continuing a dialogue with deputies to the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Foreign Relations Committees.

Husak Sends Condolences to Bush on Earthquake

LD1810233289 Prague CTK in English 2215 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Prague Oct 18 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent today condolences to American President George Bush in connection with yesterday's violent earthquake in California causing heavy life and material losses.

He expressed his condolences to him, the American people and the families of the dead.

Zaykov-Led Delegation Visits for Days of Moscow

Welcomed by Stepan

LD1510124789 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 15 Oct 89

[Text] A delegation of the capital of the USSR, led by Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow city committee of the Party, arrived in our capital today to particpate in the Moscow days.

The delegation—which consists of representatives of Moscow political, economic and cultural life—was welcomed at the Ruzyne airport by Miroslav Stepan, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City Committee of the Party, Zdenek Horcik, mayor of Prague, and other officials.

Meets With Activists

LD1510205889 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2000 GMT 15 Oct 89

[Text] The delegation to the Moscow Days in Prague headed by Lev Zaykov, Politburo member, CPSU Central Committee secretary and Moscow City CPSU Committee first secretary, had a meeting early this evening in the Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Rest with activists of the Prague organization of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association.

Comrade Zaykov highlighted the friendship between the two countries' peoples. He addressed the tasks for Soviet society and he underlined the need for party unity, for maintaining the state's status as a union, and for developing friendship between nations and the Soviet Union.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Jozef Lenart, Miroslav Stepan, and other officials.

Information 'Exchanged'

LD1610132189 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] Miroslav Stepan, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the party Central Committee in Prague, met today with a delegation from Moscow led by Comrade Lev Zaykov. Miroslav Stepan informed the guests about the implementation of the conclusions of the city party conference in the process of economic restructuring and democratization of public life. The two sides then exchanged information on the political situation in party and society.

Confers With Jakes

LD1610170889 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee, met today with Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, who is in our country on a friendly working visit in the context of the Moscow Days in Prague.

In their talk, both officials briefed one another on the political and economic situation, and on the results of implementing the policy of restructuring and democratization in their countries.

Lev Zaykov commended the level of cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries and between Prague and Moscow.

Milos Jakes spoke about the tasks currently being tackled by the CPCZ, about the conclusions of the 15th session of its Central Committee, and preparations for the 18th party congress. He spoke highly of the development of cooperation between both parties and countries in all

spheres, not only at the level of the central bodies, but also between lower party, social, and economic bodies and organizations, and wished the Moscow Days in Prague success.

Also on hand at the meeting was Miroslav Stepan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City Party Committee.

Socialist Art Viewed

LD1710103189 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] After the end of the gala soire held on the occasion of the opening of the Days of Moscow in Prague, a friendly meeting with Moscow artists took place. It was attended by Comrades Jan Fojtik, Miroslav Stepan, Zdenek Horcik and on the Soviet side Lev Zaykov and Viktor Lomakin. In an informal atmosphere they talked mainly about the role of socialist art in the life of the contemporary society and about topical questions concerning its further development.

Restructuring Discussed

LD1710135289 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] The delegation of the city of Moscow headed by Lev Zaykov, first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, met Zdenek Horcik Prague Mayor, and other representatives of Prague in the Brozik hall of the Old Town Hall this morning. During a cordial conversation the Soviet guests were briefed about the development of the Czechoslovak capital and about how attentively citizens of Prague are following the social and economic restructuring in the Soviet Union. Both sides stressed the topical nature of the exchange of experiences from the activity of state bodies and the democratization of the public life at the level of both countries' capital. Lev Zaykov received a symbolic key fromthe gates of the Czechoslovak city.

Zaykov Interviewed

LD1710221289 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] On the occasion of the Days of Moscow in Prague, a joint seminar of party borough committees officials of Moscow and Prague was held in the Palace of Culture in Prague today.

The heads of two delegations, Lev Zaykov and Miroslav Stepan, spoke about dealing with current problems of the two capitals and the need to activate party work in the time of restructuring.

Comrade Zaykov returns to Moscow tonight and therefore we asked him what filled the life of the Moscow party organization these days.

[Zaykov, in Russian, fading into superimposed Czech translation] We are above all getting ready for the elections into the soviets. These are borough, city, and republic committees. We must pay particular attention to the preparation, as we are working on the program of the city party committee, its political and economic part. We want people of Moscow to take part in the elections, to give them the opportunity to become acquainted with the program of city committee prior to the elections, that everybody knew it and could assess and criticize it.

[Question] How do you assess the friendship ties between our capitals? How should they develop further?

[Zaykov] I must say that ten boroughs of Moscow, led by their party organizations, have had meetings with ten boroughs of Prague for 20 years. Occasions like the ongoing Days of Moscow only develop the friendship. Interest in our work increases. This is connected with the fact that restructuring is continuing in our country and in Czechoslovakia too, in Moscow and in Prague. We therefore need to exchange experience. It is not necessary to repeat the mistakes of our friends. We have started on this path a bit earlier. Restructuring was started by our party. Not everything is in order all over, however. Mistakes have been made. In order not to repeat them, we have to learn from them. It is said that one learns from one's mistakes. It is better, however, not to do them at all. Should they happen, it is necessary to warn one's friends about them.

RUDE PRAVO Report

AU1910081989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 89 pp 1, 2

[Report by CTK and RUDE PRAVO's Nada Adamickova: "Days of Moscow in Prague Have Begun; An Opportunity To Get Acquainted"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The Days of Moscow in Prague began with a gala concert in the historic building of the National Theater on Monday [16 October]. The important political, cultural, and social event in the life of the CSSR capital was opened by Comrade Miroslav Stepan, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee.

He cordially welcomed Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee. On behalf of the Prague CPCZ City Committee and of the city Committee of the National Front and the National Committee of the capital of Prague, he also welcomed the guests from the capital of the Soviet Union, headed by Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU City Committee.

In his opening speech Comrade Miroslav Stepan described the meeting of the representatives of the two capitals as an important event in the political, social, and cultural life. This applies, in particular, now, when the none too easy processes of restructuring and socialist

reforms are calling for an exchange of experience, for a new quality of internationalization of everything that serves to strengthen socialism and its defense. Restructuring is the chance for socialism, its implementation is a matter of literally international urgency, he said. The roads of socialism forward, the strengthening of its advantages vary, they correspond to naturally concrete conditions. [sentence as published] The CPCZ, proceeding from our Czechoslovak conditions and accumulated experience, aware of the longstanding democratic traditions, step by step, and in close bonds with the people, proceeds along the path of restructuring and democratization. The 18th CPCZ Congress, to be held next year, will be an important milestone on that path. Today we already have concrete experience from that work—both good and bad, but instructive in any event, Comrade Stepan continued. All of this unites us in a new quality of informal, international unity. The relations between the capitals Prague and Moscow are symbolically expressing this. All this multiplies the need for lasting enrichment of the mutual contacts of the public of the two cities. [passage omitted]

Comrade Lev Zaykov then took the floor, and on behalf of all participants in the Days of Moscow in Prague thanked for the warm reception accorded to Muscovites in the CSSR capital.

The Days of Moscow in Prague, like the Days of Prague in Moscow, are always convincing evidence of the unshakable friendship between the nations of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Czechoslovakia. Today we are also meeting like old acquaintances. He then praised the atmosphere of sincerity and frankness, so characteristic of the mutual relations between our fraternal parties, an atmosphere in which the meeting with Comrade Jakes on the building of the CPCZ Central Committee was also held on Monday. [passage omitted]

Comrade Zaykov further praised the new dynamics in our relations, arising from the qualitative changes in the two countries. When he spoke about the restructuring of the Soviet society, he stressed that it requires greater exertion of physical, spiritual, and moral strength. However, restructuring is vitally important for us and we firmly believe that it will lead us to higher goals, he stressed. [passage omitted]

The opening of the Days of Moscow in Prague was attended by Comrades Jan Fojtik, Karel Urbanek, Josef Haman, Zdenek Horeni, Miroslava Nemcova, and Miroslav Dockal. Comrades Jaromir Obzina, Jaromir Johanes, and Milan Klusak were also present. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was among the guests. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Adamec Visits to Iraq, Egypt

14 Oct Departure

LD1410083389 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0820 GMT 14 Oct 89

[Text] Federal Premier Ladislav Adamec left by air today for an official visit of the Republic of Iraq, and Egypt. He is accompanied by Finance Minister Jan Stejskal, Foreign Trade Minster Jan Sterba, Frantisek Ondrich, minister, chairman of the committee for people's control, and other personalities.

Seeing him off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport were Bohumil Urban, deputy federal premier, Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, and other representatives.

Arrival in Baghdad

LD1410154289 Prague CTK in English 1449 GMT 14 Oct 89

[Text] Baghdad Oct 14 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec and his entourage arrived here today for an official visit to Iraq.

The Czechoslovak guests were welcomed at Saddam Airport by Iraqi First Deputy Premier and member of the Revolutionary Command Council Taha Yasin Ramadan, Minister of Planning Samal Majid Faraj, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Umid Midhat, Minister of Industry and Military Institutions Husayn Kamil and other officials.

During the first talks with his Iraqi counterpart and in a short interview to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY at the airport, the Czechoslovak premier pointed to traditionally good relations between Czechoslovakia and Iraq and to the two countries' interest in further development of cooperation to which the forthcoming exchange of views between Czechoslovak and Iraqi representatives should contribute.

Talks With Ramadan

LD1410211589 Prague CTK in English 1934 GMT 14 Oct 89

[Text] Baghdad Oct 14 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak-Iraqi talks started here tonight after Premier Ladislav Adamec, who heads the Czechoslovak delegation, had a tete-a-tete meeting with Iraqi first deputy premier Taha Yasin Ramadan.

The Iraqi representative informed Ladislav Adamec of the main features of the political and economic development of Iraq in the past few years, paying attention to the development during the Iraq-Iran War. In this connection, he praised Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations which endured the complicated test of this war period.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that Iraq is interested in further development of good economic cooperation. He pointed out that new forms of cooperation should follow

the exchange of Iraqi raw materials for Czechoslovak machinery and complete plants.

Ladislav Adamec acquainted the Iraqi representative with the development in Czechoslovakia, pointing out the tasks of the present economic reform and the necessity to change the structure of the Czechoslovak economy.

He informed the Iraqi delegation of the transfer of a part of military production in Czechoslovakia into civilian production. In connection with the development of cooperation between the two countries, the Czechoslovak premier stressed the necessity of solving the question of payment of Iraqi obligations from the past period. He emphasized that Czechoslovakia is also interested in further development of cooperation with Iraq, considering this country a serious partner.

Meeting With Saddam Husayn

LD1510182189 Prague CTK in English 1747 GMT 15 Oct 89

[Text] Baghdad Oct 15 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec met here today with Iraqi President and Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Husayn.

In a frank debate, the two representatives exchanged views on the present state of Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations and their prospects, and informed each other of the two country's political and economic development.

Ladislav Adamec and Saddam Husayn paid main attention to the possibilities of the establishment of new forms of cooperation so that trade relations may develop at new levels and involve a bigger range of goods.

They agreed that it is necessary to strive for higher forms of cooperation, including cooperation on third markets. The Iraqi president expressed interest in Czechoslovak complete plants. The two representatives also discussed ecological problems.

Ladislav Adamec and Saddam Husayn stated that Czechoslovakia and Iraq have close identical stands on foreign political issues, and stressed the importance of seeking ways towards disarmament and efforts for just solutions to regional conflicts, including conflicts in the Middle East.

In the morning, Ladislav Adamec laid a wreath at a monument of an unknown soldier in Baghdad's square of celebrations, and visited a modern engineering plant near Baghdad.

Iraqi mass media pay considerable attention to the visit of the Czechoslovak premier.

RUDE PRAVO Reports Meeting

AU1810210889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 89 p 1

[Zdenek Porybny, CTK Baghdad dispatch: "L. Adamec's Meeting With S. Husayn; CSSR Premier Is Paying a Visit to Iraq"]

[Excerpts] Baghdad (from our special correspondent and CTK)—CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec arrived for an official visit to Iraq Saturday [14 October] afternoon. [passage omitted]

On Sunday [15 October], he was received in the presidential palace by Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq and chairman of the Revolution Command Council. In the course of their conversation, which lasted more than 1 hour and passed off in a frank and friendly atmosphere, the two representatives exchanged information on the political and economic development in their countries. They also discussed the search for ways of bringing about a qualitative change in the forms of cooperation between the two countries, which has long traditions.

Oil refineries, a footwear factory in Al Kufah, a textile factory in Al Mawsil, a tractor assembly plant in Iskandrija, and other projects have been built in Iraq in cooperation with our country. Czechoslovakia exports to Iraq mainly engineering products, grain mills, tractors, locomotives, and glass. We import hides, minerals, and other commodities.

During their talks on Saturday evening, Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy minister of the Republic of Iraq, informed Ladislav Adamec about the development of the Iraqi society and economy since the victory of the revolution in 1968 and spoke appreciatively about the significance of economic cooperation with the CSSR. Giving an account of the problems connected with the long-term military conflict with Iran (1980-88), he explained the extraordinary measures which Iraq was forced to adopt to ensure the functioning of the national economy. According to his words, these measures have also caused the country's limited liquidity. Moreover, as a result of the decline in the price of crude oil after 1976 and the drop in the value of the U.S. dollar, in which Iraq's crude oil exports are billed, the country's revenues have been substantially reduced. Oil exports account for almost 97 percent of Iraq's export earnings. According to available data, Iraq, a country with a population of approximately 16 million, has a foreign debt of between $65 and $70 billion. In view of the need to reconstruct its war ravaged economy, Iraq seeks to delay the repayment of its foreign debt. This also concerns Czechoslovakia's claims.

T. Y. Ramadan expressed the opinion that it is necessary to look for new and unconventional solutions to this problem and indicated some possibilities. (Given the present state of global foreign indebtedness, all countries are looking for such ways of gradually eliminating debts

as would not harm their future mutually advantageous cooperation. This is particularly true of the case of Iraq, a country with considerable potential for economic growth.)

The Czechoslovak premier acquainted the Iraqi representative with the state and prospects of the Czechoslovak economy, particularly with regard to the consequences of the existing unsuitable structure of industrial production. He informed him about the current process of restructuring and voiced interest in the further development of cooperation with Iraq on the basis of mutual benefit.

During their talks, which took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere, the two officials also paid attention to international issues. [passage omitted]

Tour of Engineering Plant

LD1610215189 Prague CTK in English 2050 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] Baghdad Oct 16 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec, currently on an official visit to Iraq, was acquainted today with the results of the Iraqi engineering industry, accompanied by Iraqi Minister of the Industry Husayn Kamil.

The premier visited today the engineering plant in Durah producing equipment for the petrochemical industry and built in cooperation with Czechoslovakia. He also went to the engineering exhibition at the current International Baghdad Trade Fair presenting the results and showing the prospects of engineering which is to become the axis of Iraq's economic development.

Minister Kamil in this connection underlined that Iraq still bases its economy on oil and its exports but intends to develop also other branches.

Ladislav Adamec said that Czechoslovakia considers Iraq an honest partner that has always fulfilled its obligations, and is interested in extending relations with this country under conditions suitable for both sides.

Relations Praised

AU1810180089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 89 p 1

[Zdenek Porybny Baghdad dispatch: "On Cooperation In Industry; Third Day of L. Adamec's Visit to Iraq"]

[Excerpt] Baghdad (from our special correspondent)—On Monday [16 October], the third day of his visit to Iraq, CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec continued his talks with Iraqi representatives on the possibilities and problems of economic cooperation between the two countries, especially in industry.

In the morning, in the presence of other members of his entourage, he met with Husayn Kamil, minister of industry and military industries. The Iraqi representative praised the level of Iraqi-Czechoslovak relations and the CSSR's part in the building of Iraq's industrial base and familiarized L. Adamec with plans for the construction of new petrochemical facilities—such as in Al Basrah, for instance—and other factories. Iraq would like to develop the production of phosphates, nitrogenous fertilizers, aluminum, copper, and machine tools. Industry should become the foundation for the development of all other branches.

As Husayn Kamil went on to say, Iraq is interested in Czechoslovakia's participation in these development plans, in view of its good reputation in Iraq. In this context he mentioned his country's financial problems, caused by the long war with Iran. He voiced the conviction that this is a short-term problem, in view of Iraq's steady revenues from oil exports.

L. Adamec expressed satisfaction with the long-standing tradition of economic cooperation between the two countries as well as the readiness of the CSSR to take part in the reconstruction of the war ravaged economy of Iraq and in its further development. He called attention to the fact, however, that the Czechoslovak economy suffers from the fact that the set terms of repayment of a number of credits which Czechoslovakia had extended to developing countries in the past are not complied with. The principle on which Czechoslovak economic relations with foreign countries must be based is mutual benefit, he stressed. [passage omitted on the CSSR delegation's tour of industrial plants and historical sights]

Communique Issued

LD1710214889 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Baghdad Oct 17 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovakia and Iraq stand for promoting the policy of detente and ensuring peace in the world, for a halt to the arms race, to nuclear arms tests and militarization of outer space, for the removal of weapons of mass destruction and cuts in conventional armament, a joint Czechoslovak-Iraqi communique has said.

The document, issued today at the close of an official friendly visit to Iraq by Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec which took place at the invitation of Iraqi Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan, laid stress on the necessity of ensuring lasting, just, and honest peace between Iraq and Iran on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolution no. 598. The Czechoslovak side appreciated Iraq's positive stands on international initiatives and its effort for a peaceful solution to the conflict with Iran.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East both sides voiced solidarity with the effort of the Palestinian people led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for an end to Israeli occupation and confirmed that a solution to the Middle East conflict must be just, comprehensive and based on U.N. resolutions including those demanding Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the assertion of the inalienable right

of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Such a solution can be achieved by way of an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations, with all parties concerned taking part.

Both sides agreed that the situation in Lebanon can be solved only by peaceful means on the basis of national reconciliation.

The Czechoslovak side informed the Iraqi partners of the present situation in Europe which is positively influenced by successful implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and the results of the Vienna talks on disarmament. This creates favourable preconditions for Europe's peaceful development and the building of a common European home on the basis of equal security and development of all- round cooperation.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of bilateral relations. They confirmed the significance of the Czechoslovak-Iraqi dialogue and the willingness of both sides to further extend cooperation in various spheres in harmony with the interests of the Czechoslovak and Iraqi people, to the benefit of world peace and security, the document stressed.

Departure for Egypt

LD1710105989 Prague CTK in English 0913 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Baghdad Oct 17 (CTK Correspondent)—Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec today ended his official visit to Iraq and left for Egypt.

The premier's visit to Iraq focused on discussing economic cooperation and its prospects. Adamec met with Iraqi president Saddam Husayn, he held talks with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and inspected two engineering factories in the vicinity of Baghdad.

Simultaneously, Czechoslovak Ministers of Finance and Foreign Trade Jan Stejskal and Jan Sterba and Minister-Chairman of the Committee of People's Control Frantisek Ondrich held talks with Iraqi partners.

Cairo Airport Welcome

LD1710174589 Prague CTK in English 1548 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Cairo Oct 17 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Egypt, the first by a Czechoslovak premier since 1970.

The Czechoslovak guest was welcomed at the airport by Egyptian Premier 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi at whose invitation the visit is taking place. The two premiers will meet to discuss bilateral relations and international topics.

Ladislav Adamec is accompanied by Czechoslovak Minister of Finance Jan Stejskal, Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba, Minister-Chairman of the Committee of People's Control Frantisek Ondrich and other officials.

Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec's visit to Egypt is expected to be another impulse for the development of Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations.

Though diplomatic relations on embassy level were established as early as in 1922, conditions for more intensive cooperation were not created until after 1952 when Egypt embarked on the path of revolutionary changes.

Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations cooled in the 1970's as a result of Egypt's policy towards the socialist countries. Contacts in the political sphere were revived in the middle of the 1980's. A significant step towards the restoration of the political dialogue were consultations between the deputy foreign ministers of the two countries in 1984. Two years later Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid visited Czechoslovakia, and a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation visited Egypt also in 1986. Contacts between central bodies and public organizations of the two countries also developed.

Czechoslovak-Egyptian economic and trade relations have a long tradition. Czechoslovakia participated in Egypt's industrialization, helping it to build some 70 complete plants, including a power plant, oil refinery and sugar mills. Also now Czechoslovakia exports to Egypt complete plants, as well as engineering products, automobiles, textile machinery, building machinery, paper, chemical products and custome jewellery. Egypt exports to Czechoslovakia mainly cotton, food and farm products, textile goods, leather products and also some consumer goods. Last year's trade turnover amounted to 160 million dollars.

Cultural contacts are developed under the 1957 agreement on cultural cooperation and a protocol for 1988-90.

17 Oct Summary of Trip

LD1710213889 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Our special correspondent, Vladimir Vercak, reports on the conclusion of Federal Premier Ladislav Adamec's official visit to Iraq and on the opening of his talks in Egypt:

[Vercak] In the morning, Ladislav Adamec and members of the Czechoslovak delegation met First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan and other Iraqi representatives. In a short interview, attended by journalists, they stressed the significance of the visit and the talks that had taken place. Their assessment is contained in a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit. It states, among other things, that the talks confirmed the significance of the Czechoslovak-Iraqi political dialogue and bilateral willingness to expand cooperation in various spheres in harmony with the interests of the Czechoslovak and Iraqi people for the benefit of world peace and security. The communique goes on to praise the

attained level of economic cooperation between the two countries, confirming readiness to develop it by new and more efficient forms.

At noon, Ladislav Adamec ended his visit to Iraq and left by air for Egypt. At a festively decorated Cairo airport, the Czechoslovak guest was welcomed by Egyptian Premier Atif Sidqi. In the afternoon, Ladislav Adamec met Atif Sidqi for the first official talks, aimed, above all, at economic bilateral cooperation, as well as the international political situation. They also briefed each other on internal political question. The Czechoslovak premier outlined the tasks of restructuring in Czechoslovakia which, he said, is practicing open policy, not closing itself to the world. However, it builds strictly on the demand of bilateral advantage. The Egyptian premier analyzed aspects of President Mubarak's peace plan, also talking about Egypt's economic plans. The Czechoslovak premier's visit to Egypt continues tomorrow.

Adamec Dinner Speech

LD1810060389 Prague CTK in English 2251 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Cairo Oct 17 (CTK)—"Thanks to joint effort of many states, the world has now embarked on the road of demilitarization, democratization and humanization of international relations," Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec stated at a dinner given here today in his honour by his Egyptian counterpart 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi.

He pointed out that an important role in this process is played by the Nonaligned Movement whose recent summit conference in Belgrade confirmed its orientation on peace, security and international cooperation. "We also highly appreciate the significant role of the Organization of African Unity which, under the current presidency of the Egyptian president, struggles for peace and justice on the African continent," Ladislav Adamec said adding that Czechoslovakia "esteems Egypt's effort for a solution to the Middle East problem including the latest initiative of President Husni Mubarak aimed at solving the Palestinian issue."

One of the main principles of the new thinking saying that regional conflicts can be solved solely by peaceful means must be pushed through also in the Middle East. This corresponds to the old Arab proverb that justice is more than force, the Czechoslovak premier said and underlined the urgent need for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and its core, the Palestinian issue. The best instrument for this would be the calling of an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations and with all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking part.

The premier stressed that Czechoslovakia also stands for a speedy halt to the fratricidal war in Lebanon.

Speaking of Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations, Ladislav Adamec noted that they are successfully developing in all spheres. Both sides agree that cooperation between the two countries is extending to the benefit of their people, the premier said.

Adamec-Mubarak Talks

LD1810143589 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Egypt: Federal Premier Ladislav Adamec held talks in Cairo today with President Hosni Mubarak on prospects of bilateral relations and on main questions of the foreign-political development. Both statesmen confirmed interest in the development and broadening of relations in well established spheres and also in new forms.

Ladislav Adamec also laid a wreath today by the unknown warrior tomb in Cairo and visited the Egyptian museum housing a collection of monuments of one of the oldest world civilizations.

Jakes Congratulates GDR's Krenz on Election

LD1810205589 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Erich Honecker, the current highest representative of the GDR, asked today to be relieved of his party and state posts. Slavomir Malickaj, our permanent Berlin correspondent, reports in detail.

[Malickaj] The party Central Committee then elected Egon Krenz general secretary of Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. Up to now he was a Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee. The SED Central Committee will propose that the people's chamber elect Egon Krenz chairman of the State Concil of GDR and chairman of the National Defense Council. [passage omitted]

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, has sent a congratulations telegram to Egon Krenz on his election as general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Egon Krenz was also congratulated by the highest Soviet state and party representative, Mikhail Gorbachev.

Austria's Vranitsky Meets Journalists in Prague

LD1110102889 Prague CTK in English 2030 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Vienna Oct 10 (CTK Correspondent)—In a debate with a group of Czechoslovak journalists here today, Austrian chancellor and chairman of the Socialist Party Franz Vranitzky characterized the present state of Austrian-Czechoslovak relations as traditionally good, pointing out in particular the favourable development in trade relations, tourism and culture.

He said in this context that he would soon discuss ways of intensifying bilateral relations, mainly in the economic sphere, with Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec during his visit to Austria. He added that the visit will be an opportunity for removing some difficulties standing in the way of further development of cooperation.

Czechoslovak journalists also met with vice-chancellor and Coalition People's Party Chairman Josef Riegler who stressed Austria's interest in promoting allround relations with neighbouring Czechoslovakia. He said that setting up joint ventures was one of the main factors of their further development; and added that regional friendship contacts can also contribute significantly to the intensification of bilateral relations.

Knotek Addresses Agricultural Cooperatives

AU1710150389 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Oct 89 p 2

[Report on speech given by Ivan Knotek, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, at the district conference of united agricultural cooperatives by CTK and Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalists Eduard Fasung and Jozef Sedlak—in Senica on 14 October]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Speaking about the 15th CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee session, which discussed ecology-related issues, Comrade Ivan Knotek noted that we cannot support the views of some individuals urging battling for idyllic, pure nature and production of agricultural products. Under the conditions of an industrially developed country such as Czechoslovakia, it is impossible, like practically everywhere in the world, to do that. However, we have the duty, by intelligent intervention in the soil by fertilization of plants, and in stock raising to minimize disturbing the food chain with negative chemical substances.

When assessing enterprises' results, we always keep in mind the question of the expense and quality of production. This question is of exceptional importance particularly at this stage, when beginning 1 January this year, the restructuring principles of economic instruments are being implemented in the agricultural and food complex. A number of enterprises are not satisfied with their assignment to categories according to the natural and economic conditions in which they operate. Problems in supplier-user relations continue, and so do the overcautious attitudes of some monopolistic organizations, especially by agricultural procurement and supply organizations, breweries, malt plants, and the meat- processing industry toward the procurement of agricultural products. It shows that many food-processing enterprises are changing their attitudes toward producers slowly, and speculative tendencies have been emerging which put producers at disadvantage. Such attitudes must not only be condemned, but speedily prevented. [passage omitted]

The population's high consumption of animal products requires increasing the annual production of grain from the 12 million tonnes in the current 5-year plan to 13.5 million tonnes in the coming 5- year plan, Comrade Knotek said. [passage omitted]

Thanks to the road taken to date, even though it has not been without errors and mistakes, our entire society has experienced an unprecedented development. There is no place, no sphere on which socialism has not left its imprint. Only he who does not want to see this fact is telling us that, allegedly, socialism has not resolved a single issue. [passage omitted]

True, not everything is developing at a desirable pace, in the desirable extent and quality. Therefore, the party has decided upon the path of restructuring, the objective of which is to raise the efficiency of the Czechoslovak economy, its effectiveness, and thus create even greater resources for an even further improvement of the standard of living. We do not proceed along the path of sterile promises and popular slogans, but along a path of demanding and responsible programmatic approach.

Speaking about international politics, Comrade Knotek underscored that there is no doubt that without the Soviet peace policy, without the great activity of the Warsaw Pact countries, including Czechoslovakia, such results would not have been achieved. This is the positive aspect. On the other hand, however, world imperialism has decided to divide the socialist community. With well-thought- out actions in Poland, Hungary, the GDR, and also in our country, it is trying to give the impression that the only solution is to abandon the socialist road and return to capitalism. [passage omitted]

Opinion Poll Shows People Prefer Socialism

LD1510125389 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 15 Oct 89

[Excerpt] The speaker of today's "Live Words" is Professor (Karel Rychtarik), DrSc, corresponding member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

[Rychtarik] The Institute for Research of Public Opinion completed an interesting public opinion poll a few weeks ago. Sociologists used a large group of respondents, the structure of which corresponded to a proportional representation of all basic groups of our republic's population, to research why and for what reason people prefer socialist society to capitalist society.

Popularly speaking, socialism won, according to views of the Czechoslovak population, above all in the spheres of citizens' views regarding social security and possibilities for intervening in the process of the management of our

society. And not only this; people the expressed conviction that in the field of culture and education, socialism also offers much better conditions that capitalist society.

It seems right to give also some specific data: almost 80 percent of respondents expressed the view that socialist sytem had better prospects regarding the care for ill and old citizens. Only 4 percent of respondents think that capitalist system gives a greater degree of participation in the management and decision making to working people that socialist system does. Almost 70 percent of citizens expressed their unanimous conviction that working people enjoyed a greater degree of participation in the management in socialist society.

The results were worse though, in fact all groups of our population, when sociologists asked about the capability of socialism to satisfy people's needs and interests—for example with various sorts of food and industrial goods and above all in the field of the development of science and technology.

To be honest, this was an uncomfortable, but expected result for us. As far as a wide range of food and industrial goods is concerned, then similarly to the assesment of the development of science and technology, our people still assess as higher those prospects offered by capitalist system. [passage omitted]

Court Proceedings Initiated for Hijacker

AU1610124789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 89 p 3

[CTK report: "Court Proceedings Initiated for Aircraft Hijacking Preparations"]

[Text] Prague—Major Cyril Pazderka, LLD, deputy chief of the investigation department of the Prague and Central Bohemia National Security Corps Administration, has informed CTK that this administration's investigator has initiated criminal proceedings against and has accused L.J.—born in 1971, unemployed, and a permanent resident of Prievidza District—of preparing to hijack an aircraft to a foreign country.

The investigation has determined that L.J. had made imitation incendiary devices for this purpose and had equipped himself with a dummy revolver adapted to fire blank ammunition. Letters to his mother and brother and postcards addressed to his friends were found, in which he mentioned his purpose and which he had intended to send immediately after committing the above-mentioned act, with the knowledge that the addressees would receive them when he was already outside CSSR territory. Found among the accused's personal belongings was a newspaper clipping on the hijacking attempt by Macicko and Styk, who were not extradited back to the CSSR by the FRG authorities.

The above-named person does not have a clean record. The district court in Martin has initiated criminal proceedings against him for having committed serious criminal acts. These proceedings cannot be concluded to date because L.J. would evade the authorities after being released from detention. He wanted to avoid criminal responsibility by hijacking an aircraft and illegally leaving the republic.

Ostrava Authorities Ban Flea Market

AU1610154789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "Per Teletype, Mail, Telephone..." column]

[Text] In view of the increasing negative phenomena caused, in particular, by speculation and the violation of the regulations governing the foreign exchange economy, the council of the National Committee of the City of Ostrava has decided, effective 1 November, to suspend the holding of the citywide public flea market until further notice. At the same time it draws the attention to the fact that any form of illegal flea markets on the city's territory will be dealt with with severity.

Herrmann, Mittag Released From Politburo

LD1810155989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The text of the communique on the ninth session of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee, published today, is as follows:

The Central Committee met on 18 October 1989 for its ninth session.

At the beginning, Comrade Erich Honecker spoke and asked to be released from his functions for health reasons. The Central Committee acceded to his request and to the proposal to release Erich Honecker from his function as general secretary of the Central Committee, as a member of the Politburo, from the office of chairman of the GDR's Council of State, and from the function of chairman of the National Defense Council of the GDR. It paid tripute to his long years of work for the party and for the GDR and expressed warm thanks for his political life work combined with best wishes.

At the suggestion of the Politburo, the Central Committee unanimously elected comrade Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee to the post of general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

In accordance with the proposal of Comrade Erich Honecker, the Central Committee will propose to the GDR People's Chamber the election of Comrade Egon Krenz to the post of chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the GDR National Defense council.

Comrades Joachim Herrmann and Guenter Mittag were released from their posts as Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee.

The Central Committee proposes to the GDR people's chamber that comrade Guenter Mittag be recalled from his post as deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

Comrade Egon Krenz spoke on the current political situation and on the party's tasks.

The discussion was attended by eight comrades.

The report was unanimously confirmed.

The Central Committee instructed the general secretary, comrade Egon Krenz, to make this speech to the citizens of the GDR on television and radio.

Text of Honecker Resignation Statement Issued

LD1810144789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—At the meeting of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee, Erich Honecker issued a statement, the text of which follows:

Dear Comrades,

After mature reflection, and as a result of yesterday's consultation in the Politburo, I have come to the following decision: As a result of my illness and the operation I underwent, the state of my health no longer allows me to apply the strength and energy which the fortunes of our party and the people demand now and in the future. Therefore, I ask the Central Committee to release me from the function of general secretary of the SED Central Committee, from the office of chairman of the GDR State Council, and from the function of chairman of the National Defense Council of the GDR. Comrade Egon Krenz, who is able and determined to meet the responsibility and extent of the work in the way required by the situation, the interests of the party and the people, and the preparations for the 12th Party Congress, which encompass all areas of society, is to be recommended to the Central Committee and the People's Chamber.

Dear comrades! I have devoted my whole conscious life, in unshakable loyalty to the revolutionary cause of the working class and to our Marxist-Leninist worldview, to the creation of socialism on German soil. The foundation and successful development of the socialist German Democratic Republic, the balance sheet of which we drew up together on the 40th anniversary, I regard as the culmination of the struggle of our party and my own work as a communist.

I would like to thank the Politburo, the Central Committee, my comrades-in-arms in the difficult time of anti-fascist resistance, the members of the party, and all the citizens of our country for decades of shared and fruitful activity for the welfare of the people.

I will continue to remain at the disposal of my party with my experience and my advice.

I wish our party and its leadership continued strengthening of its unity and cohesion and further success to the Central Committee.

[signed] Erich Honecker.

Gorbachev Sends Congratulations to Krenz

LD1810181589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—Mikhail Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent the following telegram to Egon Krenz, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and in my own name, I cordially congratulate you on your elections as general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

I am convinced that the SED collective leadership—led by you and the Communists of the GDR who meet the demands of the present time, steer a course of renewal

and continuity, and are supported by the working people and all strata of the population, will find the so-necessary solutions, which also accord with the GDR conditions, for the not-simple questions which the GDR faces.

The Soviet Communists highly regard the fraternal relations with the SED. The people of our country know how important the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR is for the stability of the situation in Europe, for the cause of socialism and of peace.

I sincerely wish you success.

Krenz Assumes SED Leadership Post 18 Oct

'Realistic Assessment' Needed

LD1810170489 East Berlin ADN Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1530 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Unscheduled report by correspondent Malte Spiettstoesser at the SED Central Committee building in E. Berlin—live]

[Excerpts] I am reporting from the foyer of the plenary hall, where the SED Central Committee has just ended its ninth session. [passage omitted] Egon Krenz, the newly elected party general secretary, thanked the Central Committee for the confidence expressed in him. He is aware of the importance of the responsibility he has assumed. He is willing, on behalf of the Central Committee and in the interests of our party and our people, to assume this duty. The thought of much joint work is his main concern at the present, said Egon Krenz. To talk with one another and to argue is important; to come to a mutual understanding is necessary; however, to work together and to plan our future and govern with common sense remains decisive. This is the only way the high expectations of our party members and the citizens of our country concerning the 12th SED Congress and the shaping of our future can be met. The first precondition—allow me to quote this concern expressed by Egon Krenz—is to arrive at a realistic assessment of the situation. What is certain is that in the past months we have not assessed the essence of the social development in our country with sufficient realism and have not drawn the correct conclusions. Today's session introduces a change and by it we are demonstrating that we will continue without hesitation along the path which was introduced by the Politburo statement of 11 October, said Egon Krenz.

This is not a tactical paper, this statement stresses. Our party's only interest is the people. Where their fate is concerned the most important thing is courage for truth, force of conviction and steadfastness. We profess our belief in this again, Egon Krenz said, at this Central Committee session. Our face is turned toward the people.

Dear listeners, at this ninth Central Committee session Egon Krenz also spoke more extensively on topical political issues, on the current situation, and on the SED's tasks. His report was confirmed by the plenary session after a discussion in the course of which eight comrades spoke. Egon Krenz announced at the plenary session that his speech will be addressed to all GDR citizens.

Discusses Party Role

LD1810180489 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] At the ninth Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee session today, Egon Krenz was elected party general secretary. After this session, he spoke to journalists.

[Begin Krenz recording] I told the Central Committee that I am conscious that I have taken on a difficult task at a very complicated time. And it leads me to say at this minute, one is faced with much work, work, work, and again work, but work which should be pleasurable and which can serve all people. [end recording]

That was Egon Krenz immediately after the conclusion of the SED Central Committee session, at which he was elected general secretary.

Meets Democratic Block

LD1810182989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Under the Socialist Unity Party of Germany's [SED] rotational chairmanship, the Central Democratic Block of parties and mass organizations met today in the National Council building of the National Front in Berlin. Leading representatives of all the parties and mass organizations united in the block took part in the consultations. Egon Krenz, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, briefed the participants on the results of today's SED Central Committee meeting.

The Central Democratic Block representatives took the opportunity to thank Erich Honecker for his decades of work as head of the SED and the state and for his initiative and understanding work for the development of the alliance in the Democratic Block and in the National Front.

The representatives of the parties and mass organizations united in the Democratic Block wished Egon Krenz much strength and good health in his responsible work. They agreed to introduce new ideas into the cooperation of the Central Democratic Block and all social forces united in the National Front. The current task now is to take the necessary steps to further consolidate the common socialist fatherland by broad dialogue with all the country's citizens and by the responsible daily work of all individuals. Everyone should make suggestions and contribute to this.

Recapturing Political Offensive

LD1810184489 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] In the new General Secretary Egon Krenz's estimation, today's Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee meeting has introduced a turnaround toward recapturing, above all, the political and ideological offensive. Talking to "Aktuelle Kamera," he said this afternoon that the sources of strength for this are the great militant alliance of the party and the collective nature of the leadership at all levels. Without hesitation, the SED will continue the path embarked upon with the latest Politburo statement. Egon Krenz said that this statement is not a tactical paper, because a party like the SED has no other interests than those of the people.

Talks With Workers

LD1910073689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0646 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Egon Krenz, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, met on Thursday morning with the working people of the "7 October" mechanical engineering combine in Berlin. He is conducting talks with working people at their place of work. He will then meet representatives of collectives for a discussion.

Receives Congratulatory Cables

LD1910095789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0904 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Prague/Warsaw/Bucharest (ADN)—The leading personages of the fraternal parties of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] have congratulated Egon Krenz on his election as general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Milos Jakes expressed for the Czechoslovak Communist Party the conviction that the all-sided cooperation and friendship between the CSSR and the GDR would develop further and consolidate under the leadership of the two fraternal parties. In the message from Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the expectation is expressed that the fraternal cooperation between the Polish United Workers Party and the SED would be enriched by new content, and that this cooperation would continue to serve well the peoples of Poland and the GDR, and the interests of peace and socialism. Nicolae Ceausescu underlined that the close cooperation between both parties and states in the international arena would continue to be consolidated in the interests of the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries.

The GDR press also published today the congratulations from the CPSU, signed by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Schabowski Explains Central Committee Moves

LD1810222289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2026 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—This evening, the Berlin SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] party aktiv made known its standpoint on the ninth session of the SED Central Committee. The people's discussion and the party discussion, it was stressed, must be linked as closely as possible with the struggle to fulfill the tasks in all areas of life in society, above all with the struggle to fulfill the plans. These are two sides of one coin.

Before this, Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Area Executive, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had told the more than 5,000 SED members in the Werner-Seelenbinder Hall about the results of the Central Committee session. He explained to the participants in the discussion, to which the chairmen of the Berlin area organizations of the friendly parties were also invited, the main statements made by Egon Krenz general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the Central Committee, which he described as the party's program of work.

Schabowski underlined that the decisions taken by the Central Committee following the Politburo's statement of 11 October are a sign of how consistently and resolutely the Central Committee and the Politburo are instilling in the whole party the capacity for action that the present situation demands. The dialogue in preparation for the 12th party congress will point the way to a new quality of socialism in the GDR. More than ever before, a party-minded attitude on the part of every communist is now required in order to convincingly explain the SED's policy at every place of work and in residential areas, to win the people over to it and to set an example through practical actions. Everything, Guenter Schabowski underscored, is in our hands, is in our togetherness. The party's unity and cohesion contains the success of our struggle for further strengthening socialism.

In a "standpoint" accepted at the end of the session, the activists of the Berlin party organization supported the resolutions of the ninth Central Committee session. A qualitatively new phase in the development of society in the GDR is thus being introduced.

Leadership Changes Prominent in Press

LD1910033989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0215 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The selection of Egon Krenz as general secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee is the determining theme of the central GDR press today. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes on its front page the communique from the ninth Central Committee session, the speech by Egon Krenz, Erich Honecker's statement, and Mikhail Gorbachev's greetings message. "The Courage for Truth,

Persuasiveness and Steadfastness Count Above All" is the headline given by the BERLINER ZEITUNG to the speech of the new general secretary and JUNGE WELT notes: "To get to work without vacillating and with courage for the truth!"

Other domestic political topics are the session of the Berlin party aktiv and the session of the democratic block.

DER MORGEN in its lead article ("Deeds After Every Talk") and NEUE ZEIT in a commentary ("New Realities and Dialogue") deal with the dialogue on the current situation in the GDR.

"We must learn the struggle, the controversial debate, how to listen to the experiences and arguments of each other and it would be good even in anger to remain conscious of the dignity of one's partners in dispute. Now the desire for measures, for decisions, is at the center of the demands and proposals. This desire only needs one basis: good work," DER MORGEN writes in its lead article.

In its commentary NEUE ZEIT states: "Something is happening in this, our country. There is no patent remedy for it but sooner or later we must jump into the cold water of our contradictory reality if dialogue in all its forms is to get us any further. Thus it is necessary to work, to act, and also to argue.

The NATIONAL-ZEITUNG prints on the front page a television address by Professor Heinrich Homann under the headline "In the Middle of Dialogue on Serious Problems of Development." In it the National Democratic Party of Germany [NDP] chairman speaks about a 2-day session of the presidium of the NDPD Executive Committee. The BERLINER ZEITUNG headlines a conversation with the president of the association of freethinkers with "A Forum of Open Debate."

Opposition Members Critical of Krenz Election

'New Forum' Disappointed

LD1810142289 Hamburg DPA in German 1415 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—The election of Egon Krenz as party head was received with restraint in circles of critical citizens groups. The painter and co-initiator of the "New Forum," Baerbel Bohley, reacted with disappointment to the news. Large sections of the population would ask themselves now whether Krenz was the man to commit himself to reforms. His name was also connected with the "events around the Church of Zion" in East Berlin, where there were searches and temporary detentions at the end of 1987. Frau Bohley also recalled that Krenz, who had been responsible for security to date, also supported the bloody suppression of reforms in the People's Republic of China. Frau Bohley said that she hoped that Krenz would "make great efforts" to counter the "mistrust in large sections of the population."

Protracted Crisis Seen

LD1810204389 Hamburg DPA in German 1951 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—GDR writer Rolf Schneider thinks that the crisis in the GDR will continue to drag on after the changeover from Honecker to Krenz. The mood in the GDR is "lamentably bad," Schneider said this evening on the Berlin RIAS station.

The co-founder of the opposition movement "New Forum," Baerbel Bohley, expressed her fear for the future on the West Berlin station: "I think that the old policy will be continued."

Schneider, too, has a pessimistic view of the future after the replacement of Erich Honecker: The GDR is undergoing a crisis like in 1953—"perhaps worse." It is the fault of functionaries who are incapable of managing this crisis.

Opposition Disappointed

AU1910090289 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Statements by "New Forum member" Baerbel Bohley and by co-founder of the Social Democratic Party, Stefan Reiche; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] The speech by the new general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [Egon Krenz] has prompted the following reaction from the opposition. Baerbel Bohley, a painter and member of the opposition group New Forum, states: [Begin Bohley recording] Nobody really believes that Krenz will initiate the necessary reforms. He really would have to change a great deal, and he would have to embark upon numerous new paths, and nobody really thinks he is capable of doing that. He would have to grant us what we are calling for, in order to make dialogues possible. This would include the right to demonstrate, right of assembly, freedom of press, access to the media, and the recognition of opposition groups. I do not think that he is willing to grant that and that he is tolerant enough, because otherwise he would not have welcomed the crimes in Beijing about 3 months ago. He was responsible for the police attacks on 7 and 8 October, and he was also responsible for the election fraud, because he chaired the election committee. Nothing was uncovered, and there is no self-criticism on any issue. I think that only somebody who is very self-critical might win the confidence of the people. Again, somebody has been installed who holds all the power, and this only gives rise to fear and not to hope for reforms. [end Bohley recording]

Stefan Reiche, co-founder of the new Social Democratic Party in the GDR, points out: [Begin Reiche recording]

We are disappointed and skeptical. Above all, we expected a clearer sign. We believe that Egon Krenz assumed power in a period of transition. Either he is able to initiate the transformation of the GDR into a democratic country, or he himself will be eliminated by developments in the GDR. We are ready to cooperate, and we are also interested in cooperation, because changes in the GDR can only be achieved through cooperation. However, we are not willing to further accept the leading role of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in this cooperation. What we want is a real partnership. The old hierarchy must be replaced by partnership, by joint work. [end Reiche recording]

'Transitory Solution'

AU1910105989 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1000 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] The Social Democrats of Dresden [SDP] consider the leadership change in East Berlin only a transitory solution. This must be the conclusion after analyzing yesterday's speech of the new general secretary, the chairman of the initiative committee of Dresden SDP, Brenn, told Deutschlandfunk this morning. At the same time he emphasized his party's readiness for dialogue.

Church Leader Welcomes Krenz Appointment

LD1910121989 Hamburg DPA in German 1057 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)—Manfred Stolpe, consistorial president of Berlin-Brandenburg, has described the latest personnel decisions at the head of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] as the expression of a process of change already begun. The GDR leadership clearly wanted to react decisively to the process of radical change within society. Speaking on Saarland radio, Stolpe said that new SED leader Egon Krenz had stood by Erich Honecker, but also had shown flexibility. Krenz also had "now and then made it clear, quite openly, that he considers the change Gorbachev has introduced in the policies of the socialist countries to be pioneering, and binding also for the GDR."

Stolpe, who is also deputy chairman of the federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, anticipates changes in economic and media policy. "You will no longer recognize our newspapers, and increasingly, our electronic transmissions."

An edited version of the interview was released to DPA.

People's Chamber Session Called for 24 Oct

LD1910115689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1055 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Following application from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany parliamentary group, the GDR People's Chamber Presidium decided at a session on Thursday to call the 10th meeting of the People's Chamber for Tuesday, 24 October 1989.

Greifswald Demonstrators Urge Improvements

LD1910120189 Hamburg DPA in German 1044 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Several hundred people demonstrated for political improvements and non-violence yesterday evening after a peace prayer at the cathedral in Greifswald. Slogans such as "we are staying here" and "New Forum" were chanted. The procession of demonstrators was one of the first of this kind in the north of the GDR. The people processed peacefully through some of the streets of the city center, it was confirmed by church reports today.

Earlier, around 2,000 people had taken part in the peace prayer in the cathedral. Erich Honecker was present at the reopening of this place of worship in June. The subjects of the prayer were peace in the world and prayer for the GDR society. There also were thoughts for those people who are still in custody in connection with demonstrations.

'More Intensive Orientation' to Market Needed

AU1810130789 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 14 Oct 89 p 3

[Article by Dietermar Czok, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Main Executive Committee of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany: "Perfection of Management and Planning of the National Economy—Which Focal Points Are Important for Us?"]

[Excerpts] Again and again we receive letters from our members, in which they state their views on the GDR's national economic development. They describe valuable experiences and provide ideas and suggestions about what it is worth improving. Pride in achievements is expressed, as well as concern about shortages and problems which often cannot be solved without fundamental decisions.

This participation in thinking is an important form of democratic joint responsibility. Whoever acts in this way wants—like us—to do something for our country and its people. He is our friend and fellow-fighter—also in places where we do not concur, where we have to talk, perhaps even quarrel. After all, developments are pushed forward by contradictions and by overcoming them, and a secure standpoint is possible only if it can be called into question, and thus re-examined.

Therefore, no letter was in vain, all of them influenced our standpoint, and almost 200 knowledgeable party members in 30 working groups in the economic field alone participated in working out 11 studies, which the Secretariat of the main Executive Committee will introduce or has already introduced into the discussion of the draft of the next 5-year plan. The list is headed by a study for the "perfection of management and planning in the national economy," in which we have summarized our basic ideas and goals for the next 5 years.

More Intensive Orientation Toward the Market

This study proceeds from the premise that, in our conviction, the socialist economy needs both efficient central state planning and a more intensive orientation toward the market. Both things are necessary if the tasks of the 1990's are to be solved.

Central state planning ensures the unity of economic and social policy, guarantees the balanced development of the national economy, facilitates the necessary concentration of the forces on mastering the scientific-technological revolution, and establishes the preconditions for an ecologically responsible economy. It is basically indispensable for the orderly course of the process of social reproduction, and it is an advantage of socialism.

However, a more intensive orientation toward the market, that is, toward the needs of the customers, is equally indispensable. It is no longer sufficient to add a few percentage points to the real values of the previous year and then to consider this increase as a success in the following year. If this does not cover the demand, the success of the producer remains a shortage for the customers, and they will not understand the celebrations about success. What we need are plans that follow more closely the development of demand, and calculations of results which demonstrate the degree that has been achieved in covering the demand.

The Most Important Thing Is the Sale

Many combines and enterprises again have to learn that they are not producing for the plan, but for the customers. It is not production that is the most important thing, but sales. The customer does not want any product but his product, and only if the customer and not the producer determines the range of goods can economic success be ensured in the long run. [passage omitted]

Comparison With the International Level

Only in very few cases are the top standards decided in the GDR. Therefore, our own development steps always have to be compared with the international level, because only this yardstick decides on economic success. Internationally, there will always be more trains going in the direction of scientific-technological progress than the GDR can board. Therefore, our small country will not be able to hold its own without international cooperation on a large scale.

This is the essential reason for the steadily increasing interlacing with the science, technology, and industry of the USSR. Without this enormous market and its gigantic potentials, today's level of performance in the GDR is inconceivable and cannot be maintained in the future, either. We are very much in favor of a further expansion of this cooperation.

However, we are convinced that our country needs such cooperation in all directions. Important trains leading to virgin scientific-technological territory are moving in the highly developed capitalist countries. There, too, we have to join in more than in the past—on the basis of our own capacity and for mutual benefit. The GDR can still do this in many fields. However, the longer we wait, the more difficult an equal partnership will become. We know that our country cannot do everything alone, and we share the concern that, without such cooperation, sooner or later we might lose our connection.

It is important that the discussion of all these ideas with our partners has so far met with agreement. We can realize these ideas only together, and preserving this togetherness remains the basis of our political work.

Fahlenkamp Commentary Stresses 'Frank' Dialogue

AU1810124989 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 14-15 Oct 89 pp 1, 2

[Werner Fahlenkamp commentary: "Thoughts at the Weekend"]

[Text] Wilhelm Kuelz, the co-founder of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD] and first publisher of DER MORGEN, left us the credo that "the party is never an end in itself but an instrument for working for the people, the fatherland, and mankind." Here and nowhere else lie the roots for the fact that the LDPD raises its voice and for the way in which it does—and uses our paper as a mouthpiece. Now more than ever. Out of concern for the welfare of the GDR, which the Liberal Democrats have helped support and shape, because they helped found it. This is an obligation.

The fact that, at the same time, we have become the tribune of views in the party, non-party citizens close to it, and the public in general results—as regards our editorial team—from precisely this understanding of ourselves. The letters to the party and to DER MORGEN show how our country's citizens have long been thinking about their conditions, circumstances, rights, duties, and future prospects. They have been thinking about how they want to be involved in planning and governing as responsible citizens in awareness of the achievements and invaluable socialist basic values. This presupposes a frank public dialogue with all citizens and the constitutionally guaranteed right of every citizen to point his finger to every aspect of state affairs, to be informed about everything, and to receive unabridged information.

It was Wilhelm Pieck, who, in his high office, always cautioned that policy must be made in such a way "that it is understood by every cook." Let us honor our first president by taking his legacy seriously and applying it! By turning from formula and slogans to real actions everywhere, by no longer postponing unavoidable decisions, but by implementing them in a policy with a sense of reality and perspective of what is possible with the

trust of the citizens, a policy with which every reasonable person can identify himself.

In this connection, it is most important and urgent for us to make clear in word and deed that the justified concerns of the citizens are taken seriously everywhere. Everyone must not only have the feeling but must consider it a reality that in our country ethical conduct, dedication to society, and industrious work pay off and that everybody can exercise his civil rights as set down in the Constitution, which also bears the LDPD's imprint. In our view, this includes the duty of every civil servant at all levels to listen attentively to the citizen and to be a partner for him. Which social system if not socialism is suited to giving unlimited space to man's humanistic self-development?

Because we are in favor of implementing the meaning of socialism and we believe the correct phrase that socialism needs everyone and is there for everyone must be practiced in real life, we do not say secretly but say frankly and honestly that a critical examination of the effectiveness and limits of economic, social, political, and, not least, moral motive forces is needed in order to bring to bear the performance principle. This is certainly not easy but it must not be postponed and cannot take place somewhere behind closed doors.

In all this we do not need to be admonished that the things that have to be settled in order to pave the way for progress do not find themselves on an island on whose shores there is not the slightest breeze. Yes, we need to be alert and vigilant—without, however, mainly seeing ghosts everywhere, because this has a paralyzing effect. We will not allow the achievements we have struggled for and achieved over 40 years of strenuous work to be endangered.

What we need above all is for democrats to coexist in a political culture of togetherness for our people. What we need is a functioning alliance policy at all levels. As the LDPD, we have never left anyone in any doubt that for us the leading role of the workers class and its party cannot be put up for disposition. We consider this a historical necessity. Therefore it is also set down in the LDPD's basic law and, thus, it is the constant acid test of the integrity of the democratic commitment of every party member. And so it will remain.

We will not allow anyone to cloud our minds to the fact that the GDR is a state that has a lot to its credit in maintaining peace and security in Europe. I am glad to say that this fact has got around. To paraphrase Hermann Kant, we would like this to be followed soon by the news that we are dealing sensibly with our own affairs.

Erich Honecker's talk with the party chairmen is an indication for us that this hope is justified.

SED Insider Says Honecker 'Scapegoat'

AU1710170189 Hamburg WELT AM SONNTAG in German 15 Oct 89 p 26

[Article by unidentified author: "The Decisive People Are Still Maintaining a Low Profile—Change at the Next Central Committee Meeting?"]

[Text] Last Sunday [8 October], we published a report on a discussion with a leading man from the circle of reformers in the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. In this report, the strategy and program of a change of power within the GDR state party were described. We have obtained from the same source the following paper on last week's events in the GDR and an assessment of these events. Our informer guarantees its authenticity. WELT AM SONNTAG also publishes this paper with the note that it was impossible to verify its contents. The editorial board.

Article by [name replaced by three asterisks]

After this Wednesday [11 October], the GDR world looks a bit different. A little bit different. The most outstanding event of this week is the fact that it was possible to force Honecker to accept a Politburo meeting which was extended by 1 day and was enlarged by a number of Central Committee members.

The statement that was adopted shows the inner conflicts of the supreme SED body. Every relatively sincere sentence had to be decorated with several lies.

The discussion preceding the meeting was not honest either. It turns out that we do not have a language for what is currently going on in our country. Most people are not worried by that—not yet.

For the reformers this lack of words is increasingly becoming a problem. Every word is worn-out. As in the past, everybody shakes the bag of phrases he has carried with him for decades; then he just reaches for whatever he needs. Seen this way, the statement contains nothing new. It is above all an expression of fear in the leadership.

—Harry Tisch (chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation), Werner Krolikowski (Central Committee secretary for agriculture), and Joachim Herrmann (Central Committee secretary for agitation) have difficulty in hiding their fear.

—Erich Mielke (minister for state security), who is choleric, sometimes abuses one side, sometimes the other side. If you listen to him you could believe that he has nothing to do with the misery.

—Guenter Mittag (Central Committee secretary for economic affairs) uses his knowledge of the economic apparatus to warn about too far-reaching reforms. For this case, he constantly paints the specter of economic collapse on the wall.

—Willi Stoph's calmness is striking.

The statements of people like Honecker and Hager (Central Committee secretary for propaganda, culture, and public education) make us always wonder whether we are not dreaming. Their world is the world of real socialist appearance. That is why there can be no dialogue with them.

If Hager says now that it is about time to draft the guidelines of reform, he only demonstrates his intention to wash himself without getting wet. They are realizing that counter-worlds have formed in the GDR to which they are denied access. In order to be given access nevertheless, they are trying to make attractive statements.

Free German Youth leader Eberhard Aurich and Margot Honecker (minister of public education) are among them. That these three—Hager, Aurich, Margot Honecker—are the first to show readiness for reform is also due to the fact that they have been declared the scapegoats. They are responsible for "work with the young people," and they have failed. It is that simple. Now the "struggle for the minds and hearts of young people" is to be resumed again.

The decisive people on both sides are still maintaining a low profile. This is the hour of proxies. One did not have to wait long until Harry Tisch stated publicly that he was in favor of reforms—in the middle of last week.

On the other hand, with the adoption of the communique, the go-ahead was given for the great race in the direction of the top leadership. Everybody knows that Honecker cannot take part in the race any more.

Egon Krenz is increasingly allying himself with Interior Minister Dickel, because the People's Police differs from the State Security Service in one important point: In its units are concentrated (whether intentionally or accidentally is not clear) the stupid stooges and vigilantes, whereas the State Security Service in most cases has attached importance to intelligence in picking its people, without which it is difficult to do this job. However, today their intelligence often prevents them from hitting people, because they do not want to become the laughingstock of others, and because they have realized that beating is not the proper instrument any more. The whole apparatus of the Interior Ministry, including the offices where GDR citizens have to file their "applications," has always been marked by cynical sullenness. The administrators of power sit in these offices, and hardly any of them can write a sentence without making mistakes. And it is precisely these characters who work off their hatred of the intellectuals when they take action against demonstrators.

Egon Krenz is the personification of narrow-mindedness turned into power. He does not say much at present. He is waiting for his time, which will come at the latest—he hopes—when workers go on strike, and when a demonstrator or a policeman lose their nerves in a demonstration. I believe him capable of, and in a position to bring about, an incident in which shots are fired. That is the weapon that the group of incorrigible persons will use in an emergency, because the morality of the workers militia is also going down at a rate that is amazing everybody.

It is these realizations which have forced the old gentlemen to adopt a new tactical concept. It reminds me of Ulbricht's behavior following the 20th CPSU Congress (at which Khrushchev denounced Stalinism in February 1956). Didn't Ulbricht also talk about dialogue at that time when the task was to square accounts with Stalinism in the GDR? Didn't he even invite a man like Wolfgang Harich to meet with him for personal talks, and promised that his theses would be discussed in public—before he had him imprisoned shortly afterwards?

By their so-called readiness for dialogue they hope to achieve two things: On the one hand, they want to "get the situation under control again," and on the other, they want to lure out—and neutralize—their adversaries. Almost like Mao who said that all flowers must blossom, and then scythed them.

Much, if not everything will depend on what majorities we get together until the next Central Committee meeting, which will possibly be of crucial importance. The struggle for these majorities is being conducted in the cities. The groups of civil rights activists will and must support us in this struggle.

The group of old men is trying to create accomplished facts prior to the Central Committee meeting. Hager is leading this group, and he is trying to get Moscow's blessing.

'New Forum' Leader Admits 'Impatience'

LD1810131289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Ivan Bedoe, the Berlin correspondent of Hungarian radio, has interviewed one of the leading figures of the opposition group, the "New Forum," the painter Baerbel Bohley, who has said that so far 50,000 people have signed the forum's call in the GDR, thus this is the number of those who support their movement.

[Begin recording] [Bedoe] Anywhere in the world but particularly in a country like the GDR, it cannot be expected that changes will take place overnight. Are you not too impatient?

[Bohley] You are right but I must also say that the population of the GDR does not agree with you and me. They have remained silent, adjusted, and lied for years.

[Bedoe] Dissatisfaction is undoubtedly tangible but that in itself is not sufficient for change. In your view who could change the situation and how?

[Bohley] These independent groups like ours must really be recognized. We, on the other hand want a dialogue. Those who come to us are already saying really that the

need is not for talk but actions. We already have problems so how can we explain to the people that we need dialogue first? Often they do not even know what they want, they would only like all things to change into something completely different. And if the government rejects this dialogue the crisis will sharpen in that moment immediately.

[Bedoe] Is it not obvious that first it is the party and the other existing institutions that need reforming first, for after all, these have enormous power in their hands, while the role of the small, although increasingly larger, new groups may be important but perhaps not decisive?

[Bohley] I am sure that the existing organizations must be simply reformed. This is probably possible because these are made up of average people up to a certain level, of peple who now come to "New Forum" because they realize that the dialogue is not proceeding. They keep being told all the time that it is anti-state but they no longer believe this because it is their own problems which are at issue here. The larger the number of such people is, the more it becomes possible that these organizations could be reformed from below.

[Bedoe] What is, really, the situation with the "New Forum"? I was surprised that although it had been banned and it had been first classified as anti-state, then as simply superfluous, you can still operate. A few months ago such a classification would have had an annihilating effect, whereas now, despite a few house searches and interrogations, you are operating—in terms of the GDR relations—undisturbed. Has the internal and state security changed?

[Bohley] Somehow I have the feeling that state security is the best informed group in this country. At least one proportion of the state security must have an interest in the changes because they know how large the pressure is. In other words, I think that really it is with the help of the state security that we are able to walk about freely.

[Bedoe] Do you think that the people in the GDR also know that changes are accompanied by sacrifices—even if these are not as large as in Poland or in Hungary?

[Bohley] Knowing the present situation I do not think so. The GDR population is not exceedingly ready for sacrifices but I believe that they will rise up to this, just as they have now suddenly risen to the express resistance. [end recording]

'New Forum' Member 'Skeptical' of Politburo

AU1810140389 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 18 Oct 89 p 7

[Unattributed interview with East Berlin scientist Jens Reich, one of the initiators of the "New Forum" opposition movement: "New Forum Spokesman Reich: A dialogue With Stop Signals Would Certainly Not Be Sufficient"; date and place not given]

[Text] NEUE AZ: How does the "New Forum" react to the 11 October Politburo statement?

Jens Reich: We see it as a step that we welcome with skeptical optimism. However, there must be a serious dialogue. So far, the leadership has only agreed to talk with us as persons, and not as an association. A dialogue with such stop signals would certainly not be sufficient.

NEUE AZ: Is this an attempt to cautiously open up the party or does the Socialist Unity Party of Germany want to reduce public discontent?

Jens Reich: It can indeed be seen as an attempt to open up society when the leadership calls for an open dialogue on public discontent. However, it remains to be seen what will happen if far-reaching changes are demanded during the talks.

NEUE AZ: Is there a danger that the process will come to nothing?

Jens Reich: This danger does exist. However, it depends on whether people are willing to put up with this.

NEUE AZ: Will you put up with it?

Jens Reich: I think that we have chosen the right moment for our activities. The "New Forum" with its minimal consensus is a temporary platform. Once we have taken a few more steps toward glasnost, things will get more diverse.

Fischer Notes Anniversary of Links to Socialists

LD1810135289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN) The establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR, Bulgaria, Poland, the CSSR, Hungary, Romania, China, the DPRK, Albania, Vietnam, and Mongolia, guaranteed the young GDR stable international support and enabled it to work actively for equal relations with the countries of all continents. This was emphasized by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Berlin today at a ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the GDR's establishment of diplomatic relations with socialist countries.

The GDR had broken permanently with capitalist Germany's disastrous policy of pursuing territorial claims against other countries, Fischer explained. The GDR recognized, from the start, the borders which had been drawn in the wake of World War II. This included the Polish western border, as well as recognition of the realities of the postwar era. Socialist internationalism was, and remains, a basic value in relations between the GDR and the socialist states, the foreign minister said.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had invited the League of International Friendship the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, and the Institute of International Relations to the celebrations.

Guests included Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo member Hermann Axen, the Deputy Chairman of the State Council Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach, President of the National Council of the National Front Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, and the ambassadors of socialist countries accredited to the GDR.

It was understandable that the GDR as a socialist country felt very closely linked to the countries and people who had also followed a path of socialist development in the 1950s, Oskar Fischer stressed. "It has been and remains an advantage here that the communist and workers parties in our countries work together in trust, and provide significant impetus for the development of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries".

The foreign minister continued that, on the threshold of the 90's, necessary, remarkable changes were being effected in the socialist countries, with the aim of making socialism more effective and more attractive. He confirmed that the GDR would continue the peaceful work for the well-being of the people, in accordance with the commitments entered into when the GDR was founded.

Editor in Chief Invites Readers to Discussion

AU1810214289 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 16 Oct 89 p 3

[Boxed article entitled: "An Offer for a Discussion Among Readers"]

[Text] National Forum:

—the place for opinions and the conflict of opinions;

—readers of NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in a dialogue about our fatherland;

—our address: NATIONAL-ZEITUNG, Prenzlauer Allee 36, Berlin, 1055.

National Forum. I know from talks and letters: Many people of the older generation have long remembered this good tradition of NATIONAL-ZEITUNG from its early years; because NATIONAL-ZEITUNG started its journalistic life with this rubric.

Often I took the newspaper editions of the late 1940's and 1950's from the archives, leafed through them, read some articles thoroughly, and thought about past events. Today it can still be felt that the readers of NATIONAL-ZEITUNG, the members of the then still-young National Democratic Party of Germany [NDPD], had considerable influence on the contents of the newspaper. A national forum of critical thinking, of communication with each other, and—something particularly important—of productive processes of the formation of opinions. Written by readers, printed in NATIONAL-ZEITUNG, and noticed by the public.

The topics of the past are history, the issue itself is highly topical. We consider this National Forum necessary, because we know the urgent desire of NDPD members and readers of NATIONAL-ZEITUNG to present opinions, standpoints, critical thoughts, and proposals also to a broader public and to thus put them up for discussion. Thus, with the National Forum we are continuing something that proved its worth in the past and we give it up-to-date contents.

As the opening of the National Forum, we asked five NDPD members, who are known among the public of their sphere of work and beyond, to discuss their views about current questions in an interview with NATIONAL-ZEITUNG. All five of them are elected deputies of the People's Chamber or candidate deputies. Today we publish the first part of a condensed protocol of the talks, which concentrates on the most important statements; a second part will follow. After this we want to publish mainly readers' letters in our National Forum.

Our time requires standpoints, which can be confirmation for many people or a guideline for those who are searching for something or are uncertain. It is necessary to present the values and achievements of socialism, which shape our lives, out of the experiences of the individual; because they are the good foundation from which we are turning toward new tasks. Having a standpoint and making it public, naturally includes a clear view of the realities of life, of that which has not yet been completed, which is to be done better, or has to be started just now.

In particular in difficult times it has always been one of the virtues of nationally and democratically minded people to make offers, offers for actions; because even though at this time we have to think, talk, form opinions, above all, we have to do something, and therefore offers for actions belong into the National Forum.

In order to find correct decisions in solving many questions that are now on the agenda with new claims, one needs the proposals of many clever people who are linked and pledged to socialism. In his statement to NATIONAL-ZEITUNG, our party Chairman Heinrich Homann, referred to a list of topics which ranges from the offer of goods to the standard of services, from supplies of materials and spare parts to environmental protection, from possibilities to travel to the consistent application of the performance principle, from filling the many unused free spaces of socialist democracy to the necessary higher consistency in applying socialist laws.

Talking to each other means dealing with each other. Therefore, we do not want to miss the discussion, concurrence or critical remarks, statements that are enriched by one's own experience or take the ideas of others one step further. Thus, at times certain focal issues of the need for discussion will be formed.

Of course, including one problem into the National Forum cannot mean that this already paves the way for solving this problem. Some things society can tackle immediately, some things only later, and there will

certainly also be considerations which cannot be taken into account. Then we have to discuss this openly and give the reasons.

Dear readers of NATIONAL-ZEITUNG—the offer has been made. Become co-shapers of our National Forum.

Diethard Wend

Editor in Chief.

TV Commentary Looks at Demands for Reform

LD1510230489 Hamburg DPA in German 2223 GMT 15 Oct 89

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)—Today, for the first time, the GDR television news program "Aktuelle Kamera" turned its attention to the demands for reforms in the country. Following a conversation between workers from the Elbe shipyard Boizenburg and the trade union Chairman Harry Tisch on their demand for performance-linked payment, a commentary also dealt in some detail with other problems such as freedom of travel and the reflection of reality in the press. Commentator Michael Illner said, "This matter must be given thought, very careful thought." "This thought process is now underway, and, to my knowledge, no subject is excluded, whether it be the achievement principle, socialist democracy, travel, the media, or the subject of peace."

On behalf of "Aktuelle Kamera," the commentator promised, with some self-criticism, "We will continue to sketch out the paths to success and not those to failure, but at the same time, we will analyze more thoroughly and more critically how the way can be smoothed, where and how obstacles must be removed." What is needed now is "a serious dialogue aimed at results, and the readiness to take action, even at one's own workplace." Earlier, the news program had shown workers from a publicly owned enterprise complaining, among other things, about the poor supplies situation and at unfairness in the pay system.

Need for 'Far-Reaching Changes' Observed

LD1710202589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—At a meeting of the Political Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany's (LDPD) Central Executive Council today, party Chairman Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach gave a briefing on the consultations between Erich Honecker and the chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR's National Front. He stressed that in view of the build-up of problems and the many contradictions and of the challenges of the 1990's it is necessary, in the interests of the further shaping of a developed socialist society, "to introduce far- reaching changes and, in a democratic way and with the inclusion of all social forces, to get rid of everything that is obsolete or that hinders us."

The communique on the meeting, in which the chairman of the area (bezirk) associations also participated, also says: "We are deeply concerned at the fact that citizens who have grown up in our country and who had a secure future and existence here have left their homeland. The reasons for this must be primarily sought in our country. But we also know that many people who have left our republic are the victims of an unparalleled malicious campaign against the GDR."

Professor Gerlach stressed that the LPDP is employing all its strength to deliver a decisive rebuff to the attempts by FRG imperialism to put socialism in the GDR out of joint. "This includes the condemnation of revanchist and neo-Nazi attempts to call for the re-establishing of the 'German Reich within the 1937 borders'."

The Political Committee of the LDPD's Central Executive Committee sees the statement by the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee Politburo as the starting point for a broad democratic dialogue on all important questions of social developments, the communique stresses. The LDPD, too, is looking forward with great interest and expectations to the announced meeting of the SED Central Committee.

Professor Gerlach submitted proposals for the further implementation of the decisions of the 14th LDPD congress. Basic decisions are now necessary. A frank and public dialogue on this must be conducted in and with the whole of society. "This includes a basically new information and media policy."

The LDPD's proposals include "measures for travel opportunities for all and new legal regulations for release from GDR state citizenship, including the possibility of proceedings from reclaiming citizenship without discrimination" and "measures to increase and guarantee certainty of the law for the citizens." It is also a matter of "normalization and improvement of relations between state and church, especially the Evangelical Church, whereby compromises are necessary on both sides," of "significant changes in economic strategy and economy policy with the aim of being able to further and more successfully ensure the unity of economic and social policy" and of a "catalogue of plans for the further development of the content of socialist democracy." The People's Chamber and the people's representative bodies must be put in a position to be effective as organs of power without outside interference.

The communique also says that the hegemony of the working class and its party is not doubted by the LDPD. For the living shaping of the alliance of all classes and groups, for the collaboration of all democratic organizations, it is particularly necessary for the leading role of the SED to be constantly and convincingly assumed and implemented by political means, without administrative functions and the taking on of state tasks.

The party chairman described the multiparty system as the "political foundation of socialism in this country;" it must be used much more intensively. This also applies to

the shaping and full awareness of the specific nature of all mass organizations and especially to the effectiveness of the GDR National Front as a real people's movement.

Editorial Asserts National Dialogue Under Way

AU1810133389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 89 p 2

["He." editorial: "In Businesslike Dialogue and Trusting Togetherness"]

[Text] The discussion is under way everywhere in the country. It deals with problems of the further development of socialism in the GDR, which we ourselves want to and will solve—without uncalled-for advice from the West. We are doing this in a businesslike dialogue and in trusting political togetherness, in an atmosphere of openness and honesty, and with a realistic assessment of strengths and possibilities. This involves all questions that concern and affect the people, everything that serves the welfare of the people, as the Politburo statement says.

It is impossible to list all forums and forms of discussion—party organizations, production brigades and research collectives, the friendly parties, trade unions, youth associations and other mass organizations, state organs, among the artists and intelligentsia, the circle of friends and family, and, not least, the newspapers, radio, and television.

How many critical questions, constructive proposals, new approaches, undisguised views, and well thought-out answers there are alone in our reports on talks with the Magdeburg best workers, ship builders of Boizenburg, working people of Berlin Bergmann-Borsig, and coal miners in Oberlausitz!

The range of topics is broad. The questions are different. Not every question can be answered immediately or be solved tomorrow. Such questions need to be thought through thoroughly. The fact meets with approval that, at its next session, our party Central Committee will present to the people proposals on such topics in the spirit of our strategic concept of continuity and renewal in order to prepare the 12th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

However, there are also many everyday matters that can be tackled and solved "on site" and without delay by means of cooperation among the citizens, state organs, economic leaderships, and social organizations. For this purpose, one needs initiative, realism, technical knowledge, and constructive thinking and action by all involved. This also applies to certain nuisances that result from formal practices and on which the citizens' views have not been sufficiently taken into consideration.

Let us add two remarks. The working people from Magdeburg, Berlin, and Boizenburg, and the working people everywhere in town and countryside make it clear: All this is to be discussed frankly, but socialism on German soil is not called into question. The worker-peasant power cannot be blackmailed, neither from the outside nor by certain forces at home. We will not allow the values and ideals of socialism to be diminished and we will not let anyone degrade the indisputable successes and achievements we have accomplished under the leadership of the party with the unity of economic and social policy and in the field of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

And one other thing: The people are right who say that for an attractive socialism in the GDR it is important, above all, to take matters in hand. Worker Manfred Welens from the Torgelow Casting and Machine-Building State-Owned Enterprise says: "It is important that not everything is just talked and talked about but that changes are made with us and for us. A decisive precondition for this is and remains performance." Guenter Seifert from the Halle Brick Works State-Owned Enterprise says: "In order to bring about tangible changes for the population, good work by all working people is necessary."

Teaching of 'Song of Germany' Criticized

AU1910114389 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 17 Oct 89 p 5

[Klaus Bischoff commentary: "A Song and an Entire Concert of Unpleasant Sounds"]

[Text] Recently Hesse Culture Minister Wagner (Christian Democratic Union) ordered the teaching of all three verses of the so-called "Song of Germany" as the FRG national anthem in the schools of his land. During a heated debate in the Diet, his minister president supported him. Thus, between Kassel and Frankfurt (Main), in the future the children have to sing "From the Maas to the Memel, from the Etsch to the Baltic."

Ony a few months ago this text was also included into the new "song book for the Bundeswehr." There seems to be a certain logic behind this—in the eyes of those who would love to send the armed forces to the Maas or the Baltic, the troops are the first ones to need such songs. And then there come the pupils, the recruits of tomorrow.

However, it is not only a question of this song. There is the question of an entire concert of shrill ultrarightist and unpleasant nationalist sounds in the FRG. There are the statements about the continuing existence of the German Reich within the borders of 1937; there is police protection for neo-Nazis and the beating up of antifascists; a number of ultrarightist parties can participate in elections there and, if they are successful, they can expect to be courted as coalition partners.

Sometimes, to justify such a policy, it is claimed that one wants to take the wind out of the sails of the "Republians" and to thus deprive them of their voters. By taking

over their slogans—perhaps in a better phrased way—one does not outmaneuver them but maneuvers oneself into the rightist corner.

The evil brown spirit can disappear only if one eliminates it with determination—by depriving it of its social fertile soil and by opposing its mendacious propaganda. However, it seems that for this to happen the people responsible between Wiesbaden and Bonn still have to adopt some clear positions.

Honecker Greets FDJ, Vietnamese Youth

AU1810112389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 89 p 5

[ND report: "Today Days of Friendship With Vietnamese Youth Start in GDR"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings message to the participants in the days of friendship between the youth of the GDR and the SRV, which start today in Cottbus:

Dear Vietnamese friends, dear members of the Free German Youth [FDJ]:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council I convey to you cordial greetings on the days of friendship between the youth of the GDR and the SRV.

Your festival is an important initiative for the further creation of the fraternal relations between the peoples of the GDR and the SRV in line with the treaty on friendship and cooperation of December 1977. We are sure that the days of friendship, too, will provide many strong stimuli to the traditional friendship and close cooperation between the FDJ and the Communist "Ho Chi Minh" Youth Association.

In this spirit we wish you a fruitful exchange of views during the meetings on the responsibility and tasks of the youth associations in implementing the tasks of the 11th SED Congress and the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This will also contribute to deepening the friendly relations between the FDJ members and the young Vietnamese, who are in the GDR for further qualification and work, whom we thank very cordially for their work in our national economy.

Your days of friendship are taking place at a time when, thanks to the dedicated work of the forces of peace, in particular of the socialist countries, first successes in the field of disarmament and progress in easing the tensions of the world situation have been achieved. We are sure that our parties and states can count on your full support in continuing their constructive policy of dialogue in Europe and Southeast Asia, and that you will actively participate in further improving the international relations.

I wish the days of friendship between the youth of the GDR and the SRV every success. May they bring varied impressions and lasting memories to all participants and their Cottbus hosts. Your meeting confirms our conviction that the friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the SED and the Communist Party of Vietnam, and between the peoples of the two fraternal states will develop and consolidate day by day.

Friendship!

E. Honecker.

Honecker Greets PDRY on National Day

AU1810131289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Greetings to the PDRY on the National Day"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a congratulatory telegram to 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, and to Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], on the 26th anniversary of the revolution. The telegram states that the GDR is attributing great importance to the work with the PDRY to safeguard and preserve peace and that the PDRY's contribution to guaranteeing regional security is highly appreciated. Erich Honecker expresses his conviction that the friendly relations between the two parties, states, and peoples, will continue to develop successfully in the interest of the common struggle for peace and progress.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers.

National Assembly Meets, Constitution Amended

'Second Stage' Begins

LD1710123189

[Editorial report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0900 GMT on 17 October begins a live relay from the National Assembly session in Budapest. An unidentified correspondent explains that the Assembly is to begin the second stage of proceedings begun at its September session.

At 0905 Matyas Szuros opens the proceedings. He says that at first glance it appears that a quorum is present, but he verifies this by asking the deputies to press the "yes" buttons in front of them. A quorum is, indeed, present. He announces the death a few days ago of Laszlo Karakas, deputy from Hajdu-Bihar County. The National Election Presidium has proposed someone to fill Karakas's position. The proposal is read out by a clerk: Mihaly Vas is proposed to fill the position.

Szuros asks the National Assembly to confirm the proposal of the election presidium, which it does.

At 0913 Andras Gyenes is reported as having submitted his resignation as deputy. The Assembly accepts this.

At 0915 Szuros turns to agenda issues, noting that when the Assembly met in September an agenda was already decided. The government also wishes to discuss additional draft laws, including one on the Workers' Guard. Szuros asks for a vote on whether the deputies are willing to discuss these additional bills urgently. The Assembly decides to meet the Government's request.

At 0918 Deputy Eva Balla asks why Szuros did not mention the bill on electing the president of Republic when discussing the agenda. Szuros says he will mention this bill in due course.

At 0920 The Assembly rejects a proposal by Gabor Roszik for voting to be altered so that voting by pressing the button should not be the sole method of voting.

At 0922 The Assembly votes in favor of discussing a bill on remedying the harm caused to people who were detained by police, interned, or deported in connection with 1956.

At 0931 Eva Balla says that a further 60,000 signatures have been gathered.; now, some 200,000 citizens want a referendum. She asks that the bill on the election of president be removed from the agenda.

Zoltan Kiraly questions the authenticity of the 200,000 signatures.

Janos Szentagothai says he does not consider the package-plan to be acceptable with all of its topics.

Miklos Devcsics then says that if the Assembly discusses only some of the elements in the package plan agreed at the trilateral talks but not others, it will not be abiding by the agreement reached at these political coordinating talks.

Eva Balla rebuts the points raised by Kiraly in connection with the signature-collecting campaign. She says that the people who signed did so aware of what they were signing.

Kiraly replies that he was only recounting his personal experience. He is not casting doubt on all of the Alliance of Free Democrats, but only on its extreme elements.

At 0944 Justice Minister Kalman Kulcsar dwells on some legal details related to the signature-collecting campaign. He then reads the paper which the 200,000 citizens have signed. He goes over the alternatives facing the Assembly; either it can take the entire package of cardinal bills off of the agenda, or it can discuss all the bills in the package.

At 0950 Szuros says that the Assembly has the right to discuss the election of the president. He asks whether it accepts that the bill regarding the presidential election, and the date of the election, be discussed. The Assembly accepts this.

At 0953 Szuros states that government proposes a referendum on Hungary's coat-of-arms and on the national holiday. The proposal is read by a clerk. The versions proposed for coat-of-arms are: the coat-of-arms with a crown, the Kossuth coat-of-arms, and the current coat-of-arms. The options proposed for the national holiday are: 15 March, 20 August, and 23 October. The Assembly votes in favor of placing this on the agenda.

At 0959 GMT the clerk reads the proposed order of the agenda as follows:

"1. Discussion of the draft law amending the constitution.
"2. Discussion of the draft law on the operation and management of the parties.
"3. Discussion of the draft law on the Constitutional Court.
"4. Draft law on the election of National Assembly deputies.
"5a. Draft law on the election of president of Republic.
"5b. Discussion of the National Assembly draft resolution setting the election of president of Republic and settling issues related to the [word indistinct] elections.
"6a. Draft law amending the law on people's initiatives by means of referendum.
"6b. Discussion of National Assembly draft resolution on calling a referendum on the coat-of-arms of the Republic of Hungary.
"7. Draft law on the State Audit Office.
"8a. Discussion of the draft law remedying sentencing related to the 1956 popular uprising.
"8b. National Assembly draft resolution compensating damage suffered by those who were interned under police arrest, as well as those who were deported.

"9. Discussion of the independent deputy's motion submitted by Gabor Roszik, regarding the commemoration of 23 October 1956, and the draft statement by the speaker of the National Assembly regarding 23 October 1956.
"10. Draft law regarding the amendment of the No. 1 land law of 1987, which has been amended several times.
"11. Draft law regarding the cessation of the Workers' Guard.
"12. Draft law regarding the amendment of the 1976 No. 1 law on defense.
"13. The finance minister's briefing on the assets which belong to the state but which are handled by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and other social organizations.
"14. Personnel questions.
"15. Any other business."

At 1002 GMT Premier Miklos Nemeth notes the importance of the Assembly's role in Hungary's peaceful transition to pluralist democracy.

He continues: "This parliament, with its work in the past period, has acquired and regained the dignity of legislation. It has devoted great time and energy so that changes in the right direction should begin in the economy and in politics. Without parliament we would not be at the stage in the reforms that we are now."

Nemeth says: "This parliament—I could list examples - has outgrown its earlier self. It has not just recognized the need, but has grasped what is socially possible too. This is why it must not be permitted that the processes which today are ever accelerating should go beyond the National Assembly. We must adapt to the speed demanded by the situation, for if it gets bogged down with minor, prestige arguments, then the increasing tensions in society, threatening an explosion, could sweep away parliament itself too, which would create the conditions for force and chaos. It is the historical responsibility of all of us to avoid this.

"The government has never left any doubt that it considers this parliament to be legitimate, and it gained its own legitimacy from the parliament. So, in its work, it looks to this parliament for support, independent of the ground gained by invididual parties in it, or the size of factions they create. The government wishes support from all forces which are present in the parliament, and which are the mediators of values that serve the interests of the nation." He also notes the responsibility of the government."

Nemeth remarks: "It is my conviction that if the parliament, in the period of transition, that is, up to the time of the first pluralist elections, becomes the stage of the political battles of the parties preparing for the elections, at a time when we do not even know the weight these parties will have, then all the Hungarian people will be the victim of this. At the same time, I would like to stress, neither the National Assembly, nor the government, can seal itself hermetically from the political forces. We cannot downgrade ourselves to a professional body without political weight, for then we would lose exactly that prestige on which are based the confidence of our external partners and our internal capacity for action. This would endanger the interests of the country."

Following remarks on the government's social and human rights values, Nemeth states: "We consider ourselves the government of the nation, whose political direction—taken in the European sense—is left-wing and socialist. This is why we greet the formation of the new party, the HSP, whose program accords with the strategic direction of the government. This makes mutual support possible, which the government has earlier initiated and does so now too, to serve the national interests, with the other groups and political forces in the parliament too.

"Esteemed fellow deputies, the government is capable of and ready for action. It is a united force which, cooperating with parliament, committedly proceeds in the assertion of its governmental strategy. On behalf of the independent, national government I ask for the support of parliament and, through you, that of the Hungarian people. Thank you for your attention." There is applause for Nemeth as he ends his speech at 1008 GMT.

At 1009 GMT Szuros thanks Nemeth for his speech and announces: "Reszo Nyers, our fellow deputy, has requested leave to speak."

Nyers begins by noting the particular circumstances of the National Assembly's tasks. He continues: "The HSP, with its policies and political strength which are now developing, supports the endeavors of the government. We do this in the belief that at this point it is not stability in the usual sense which is needed, but stability intertwined with political restructuring; setting the reforms in order; a determined and democratic style of governing; defense of the existential security of the masses; the order—in the everyday sense—of society. We agree that for all this, the country needs politicians governing, not just handling matters with professional knowledge.

"The orderliness of our relations with neighboring countries demands particular attention; facing the problems which arise openly; politics based on mutual good will. We should strive for an East-central Europeanness where the improvement of cooperation becomes the rule. Mutual confidence and support for each other, to which the premier referred, of the government and the HSP, is truly an important stabilizing factor. The guarantee of this is that the government has a democratic, socialist commitment, and an integral part of its party politics is the undertaking of national interests.

"For our part, we undertake and support the agreement signed during the course of the trilateral national talks. We wish the sovereign decisions of the National Assembly to accord with this."

Nyers concludes by speaking of the Romans in times of difficulty, and urging that this National Assembly be remembered as one of the reformist ones. His speech ends at 1013 GMT. Szuros proposes a 20-minute break, and the relay ends.

Armed Forces Discussed

LD1810124589

[Editorial report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0800 GMT on 18 October begins a live relay from the National Assembly session in Budapest.

At 0802 Istvan Fodor, chairing the session, opens proceedings, announcing that the Assembly's protocol will express parliament's sympathy with those injured and the relatives of those who died in the San Francisco earthquakes.

At 0804 Fodor hands over chairmanship of the session to Kalman Kulcsar, minister of justice noting that the Legal, Judicial, and Administrative Committee wishes to make no verbal supplement to the written report on its discussion of constitutional amendments the previous night.

Kulcsar says the draft bill does not have to be modified in any way that might alter the results of the trilateral political discussions. He notes that there are some proposals with which either the Committee or the Government cannot agree. He refers to point 16 of the Committee's report no. 282 which would bar ministers and state secretaries from sitting in the house. Kulcsar proposes that the Assembly adopt the submitted draft, as against the committee's recommendation, stressing that the government insists on this.

At 0810 he refers to point 65/a of the Committee's report no. 282, dealing with various aspects of the right to work. He clarifies the phrase "advantageous condition" of work, and similar phrases which are hard to define legally.

At 0812 Kulcsar comments on the detailed debate in the Assembly on 17 October. He says: "A few words about the proposals made verbally. Here, too, I would allude first and foremost to the proposal of Mr. Deputy Raffay, according to which it ought to be prohibited for foreign troops to be able to be stationed in Hungary, or that advisors, political advisors, should be allowed to operate. At the session of the Legal Committee, together with Mr. Deputy, we reached the conclusion that this would be a proposal started out from such bases—well, the fact that foreign troops should not be stationed, on the basis of a treaty, on the country's territory—which would be virtually unique in today's international practice, because I would be very hard put to name a state on whose territory, for some reason, on the basis of some treaty, for a longer or shorter time, foreign troops would not be stationed without this curtailing the sovereignty of these states. It follows from this, thereafter, that Mr. Deputy has withdrawn his proposal and the Legal Committee was naturally in agreement with this withdrawal."

At 0820 Kulcsar deals with deputy Suedi's proposal that deputies should be able to make interpellations to the Supreme State Prosecutor in parliament. Kulscar opposes Suedi's proposal and asks the Assembly to reject it.

At 0820 Kulcsar discusses deputy Seboek's proposals, noting that Seboek has withdrawn some of them already, but that the legal committee has rejected all the points which Seboek has not withdrawn.

Kulcsar says in this regard: "Now I would ask for your forgiveness, but I would like, perhaps at some length to justify why I do not recommend for adoption those proposals which he upholds but which the Legal Committee has rejected. According to the proposal of point 3, the Defense Council, even at the time of a state of emergency, cannot decide on the use of the armed forces. The draft Constitution provides the possibility for the introduction of a state of emergency in two cases, when the armed forces have not yet got into direct battle contact with a potential enemy. Such an event ensues if the National Assembly, on the basis of the alliance commitment enshrined in the Warsaw Treaty, declares the country to be in a state of war, or if, because of the threat of war, it declares a state of emergency.

"The consequence of the introduction of the State of Emergency is that the Defense Council comes into being, and begins operating. For the declaration of both the state of war and the state of emergency, incidentally, a qualified majority is necessary in the National Assembly. Now, the Defense Council, in its sphere of competence, can take extraordinary measures even before the utilization of the armed forces."

Kulcsar goes on to say that: "Among these extraordinary measures, giving prominence to the decision to use the armed forces and referring it to the competence of the National Assembly, with regard to the state of war, or the Constitutional guarantee of the decisions relating to the state of emergency, are completely unjustified. Beyond this, a decision of outstanding importance in the interest of the country's defense could suffer such a delay, on account of the convening of the National Assembly, which in a given case might have unforeseeable consequences.

"As a result of Point 7 of this deputy's proposal, not even a valid international treaty could place the Hungarian armed forces under a foreign command. Our opinion—and let me indicate that this includes the opinion of the Defense Ministry's experts as well—is that the proposal is contrary both to our currently valid international agreements and to our potential ones that may be justified in the future. For example, according to law no. 2 of 1955 on the proclamation of the Warsaw Treaty, the member states undertook the commitment to place their armed forces designated for this purpose under a joint, or as they say, unified, command. In the event that the

deputy's proposal is adopted, this commitment would now have to be abrogated immediately.

"Further, at present, or potentially, the government undertakes, or may undertake, the commitment to call on the United Nations to provide peace keeping or ceasefire supervision activity, or to participate in the same. For the fulfilment of this troops of the Hungarian Armed Forces must necessarily be placed under UN command. In the event of the proposal being adopted, we would have to abrogate our commitment undertaken in the supervision of the Iran-Iraq ceasefire, and, in the future, the government could not undertake such a commitment, and this would meet, internationally, with a very grave judgement.

"Finally, in connection with Point 4 of the deputy's proposal, I would draw attention to the fact that Deputies Kereszti and Lekai also made guaranteeing proposals of a similar subject; this is point 14 of Report no. 282, which the Committee has supported and the government also recommends for adoption. The Government's opinion is that in the event of this last proposal being adopted, the things contained in the proposal of deputy Janos Seboek will also be resolved."

At 0826 Kulcsar comments on deputy Eva Balla's proposals regarding the sequence of elections. Her claim that it would be unethical to hold the presidential election before the parliamentary ones is turned on its head, he says. As for the argument that the presidential election campaign at this stage would have a destabilizing effect, he states that Hungary's present political situation could hardly be more unstable than it already is.

If Balla's proposal is accepted, he continues, there will be a legal problem as the Constitution stipulates that in the absence of a president the speaker of the National Assembly will act as interim president, but only for 30 days.

At 0845 Kulcsar deals with a proposal voiced in the debate concerning local self-government, replying to a question from deputy Gusztav Lekai who enquired about the role of government in preparing the draft law. Kulcsar says the draft is not a matter of political improvisation, but is based on the concept of the new Constitution and is the result of not just the government's initial work in drawing up the text, but of the trilateral political coordinating talks.

At 0851 Kulcsar concludes his remarks by recommending that the Assembly accept the draft law together with modifications from the parliamentary Legal, Judicial, and Administrative committee.

At 0853 Acting Speaker Istvan Fodor says it is now time to vote, and in order for the proposals to be passed, two-thirds of the deputies have to vote in favor. He establishes that 352 deputies are present in the hall. At first, there will be voting on the detailed modification proposals. Many modification proposals have to be voted on, and he will refer to these by referring to their place in the draft's text.

At 0857 deputy Frigyes Tallossy asks to speak. He says: "I have to call your kind attention to a triviality. Before we begin voting, we ought to decide on one thing, on the matter of the petition submitted by the Alliance of Free Democrats. The two are inseparably interconnected. I would call to your kind attention that you should absolutely take it into consideration when taking your current decision. If the National Assembly accepts the constitutional amendment today in the form submitted by the government, and if presidential elections are announced, the petition of the free democrats will lose its meaning."

Tallossy goes on: If it is necessary for us to take seriously the Free Democrats' initiative, and my feeling is that we must take it seriously, then we must postpone the election of president of the republic. Inasmuch as we do not decide in this matter, we shall end up in confusion, and this could later lead to serious problems concerning constitutional law."

At 0859 deputy Lajos Varga speaks in favor of presidential elections by means of popular vote.

At 0900 deputy Marin Mandity ask for a vote on his proposal voiced on 17 October related to the nationalities.

At 0901 Kalman Kulscar says there cannot be voting on proposals not submitted in written form, and Mandity's proposal was not submitted in writing.

At 0902 deputy Bela Berdar says he sees there to be no contradiction between the petition of the Alliance of Free Democrats and the draft amendment the constitution which is to be voted on.

At 0903 deputy Erika Tomsits speaks, telling the deputies that: "In spite of the fact that I should like to make a contribution on this matter, I should like to draw attention to the following trap. I did not consider it good when parliament was suspended on the umbilical cord of one party. But I would not consider it a good solution if all at once parliament were to overturn an agreement reached by several parties that represent—or presumably represent—the majority of the Hungarian population. If we accept the 200,000 signatures on this issue, then in that case the agreement will not obligate any member of the current Hungarian parliament to anything. If we have overturned it regarding one matter, we can do so regarding any matter. I believe that in this matter we ought to think over this responsibility.

"At the same time I agree with Frigyes Tallossy in that if a constitutional Court were to operate, it would be possible for them, on behalf of the 200,000 signatures, to turn to the Constitutional Court. I ask with respect—I am not a deputy with qualifications in law—that in the space of a half-hour break we try to find a solution which does not cling onto formal interests, and does not put

parliament in a situation of either this being illegal, by means of the constitutional amendment, or overturning the national consensus."

At 0905 deputy Judit Benjami casts doubt on the signatures gathered in the petition submitted by the Alliance of Free Democrats.

At 0906 Acting Speaker Fodor submits the proposal by Tomsits to a vote. The vote is in favor and Fodor asks members of the Legal Committee and of the Constitutional Law Council to meet with leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Party, the opposition group, and the group of independent deputies.

At 0908 Premier Miklos Nemeth asks to speak, stating: "Esteemed National Assembly, the House has accepted the proposal of Mrs. Szirtes, nee Erika Tomsits. I, however, should like to ask for the patience of the committee. Beforehand I should like to convene the government, and only afterwards should there be a session."

The proposal is followed by applause and Fodor states: "I think that we accept the proposal of Miklos Nemeth. I shall ask for an indication when the session of government has ended. I call for a recess, to last the time of consultation."

At 0910 the break begins and the relay ends.

Vote on Constituion Modifications

LD1810143789

[Editorial report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1100 GMT on 18 October begins to carry a live relay of the National Assembly session in Budapest. Deputy Istvan Fodor chairs the proceedings.

At 1102 GMT Premier Miklos Nemeth begins to speak: "Esteemed National Assembly: On behalf of the government, first and foremost, I would like to apologize for the relatively long break. It can be explained by the complexity of the situation that has evolved. The government has endeavored to carefully weigh the mooted proposals, as well as the situation, both politically and also in the legal sense.

After a debate the government has authorized me to make the following statement and I would now like to deliver it:

First, deriving from our historical responsibility, it is the duty of us all not to permit the ever-accelerating political processes to overshadow the scope of influence of the National Assembly and of legislation; to put it another way, they should not overstep the system of legislation, of law enacting. Arising from this, I would now like to express my thanks to the National Assembly for putting on its agenda the proposals which we, the government, requested with urgency, and that it is willing to debate them, to make a stand on them, to decide on them.

The government, evaluating and weighing every political and legal arguement and connection, recommends that in every issue on the agenda the National Assembly should conduct a debate and reach a decision.

Second, at the same time, neither the government nor the National Assembly can disregard the fact that the initiatives relating to the referendum are present in our public life and that we must pay regard to these as well.

The authentication of the signatures has commenced but we can not yet regard their authenticity as a fact today, or, I believe, during the session. For this reason, the National Assembly, in the government's opinion, can not interrupt the task of legislation entrusted to it.

At the same time, I would like to formulate, in this connection—and this is also clear to the government, that, depending on the results or success, of the authentication, one or the other of the decisions now taken could naturally be modified by this state of affairs, by the final outcome of the authentication. For this reason, according to the lawful order of things, the National Assembly must return to this question at that time, or rather, knowing the result of the authentication—to the question of the referendum, so that I might be clear and precise.

In this connection, numerous variants are mooted and can be worked out. The government will examine these further, with the involvement of the experts at the Justice Ministry and others, and then I propose that we return to this at the forthcoming sessions of the National Assembly, as I have indicated, as soon as we possess the result of the authentication.

Therefore, the government's request and recommendation now is that the National Assembly carry out the work of legislation entrusted to it. Thank you."

Deputy Fodor then says: "Esteemed national assembly, I then propose that we vote on the recommendation of the premier, or of the government. So, I ask whether the National Assembly agrees that we continue our work according to the agenda originally set and adopted, naturally with the consequences which the premier has proposed. I ask that we vote on this."

The deputies adopt Nemeth's proposal with a large majority. Fodor confirms this: "I state that the National Assembly has adopted the proposal of the premier. What this means, in actual fact, is that our previous decision has been invalidated. Therefore, we continue our work."

At 1108 GMT Fodor returns to the matter of voting on the proposed modifications to the draft amendment to the Constitution, which will be done without reading the modifications proposals' texts.

The deputies begin voting on the individual modification proposals submitted concerning the draft constitutional amendment.

At 1159 GMT Janos Seboek's introduces a modification-proposal that only the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, etc, should direct the armed forces and that passage of text "if international agreements do not decree otherwise" be omitted. A vote is taken and this proposal is rejected.

At 1218 GMT further modification proposals are adopted.

At 1240 GMT Eva Balla proposes an amendment on leaving the passage out of the law which rules that a direct plebiscite would elect the president for 4 years. It is rejected. Only 11 deputies voted in support.

The deputies vote on the wording of the text ruling on the limitations of power exercised by the speaker of the National Assembly when acting as president of the Republic in the interim until the president takes over. The amendment is adopted.

At 1245 GMT the deputies vote on the entire package of amendments to the constitution. They are adopted by 333 votes in support, 5 against, and 8 abstentions.

At 1246 GMT the duty speaker orders a break until 1400 GMT and the live relay ends.

Modifications Detailed

LD1810150789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Correspondents Andras Domany and Andras Kerekes report on the National Assembly session from the Parliament building in Budapest]

[Excerpts] Marathon voting has occurred at the National Assembly on the amendments to the Constitution..

[Kerekes] Fourteen minutes ago there was resounding applause, signalling that Parliament had enacted a law amending the Constitution, with 333 votes in favor. Altogether five deputies voted against, and eight abstained. [passage omitted]

The government had an extraordinary session and Premier Miklos Nemeth made a statement outlining its stand. The essence is: The National Assembly should continue legislative work in accordance with the agenda adopted yesterday, even if the result of the referendum that may be called is to influence the decisions to be reached now. The deputies agreed with this, and it was then that voting on the nearly 90 detailed proposals could begin.

The most important decision was that, in accordance with the decision of the political coordinating talks, in the future the National Assembly should elect the president of republic. Now, however, contrary to the proposal yesterday from Eva Balla, there should be a means to elect the head of state directly. By the way, it is precisely this issue which the National Assembly resolution could be revised by a referendum.

From among the issues of debate, it was decided that ministers and state secretaries should be able to be deputies; that it should not be possible to address interpellations to the president of the Supreme Court; that the president of republic should be able, during the time of his mandate, to dissolve the National Assembly, at the most twice; and that it should not be possible to call a defense lawyer to account, over the opinion the president has stated in the course of defense activity.

For the most part, the modifications were decided with an overwhelming majority. However, there were always a few votes against and abstentions. There was, however, one exception. The supplement which lays down that the anthem of—by its new name—the Republic of Hungary, should be the poem Himnusz [Anthem] by Ferenc Koelcsey, to the music of Ferenc Erkel, was adopted without any votes against or abstentions.

Deputy Ernoe Raffay had a minor modification proposal: He proposed that in the official text of the Constitution, the title of the Koelcsey poem be written according to the original orthography. The deputies, naturally, accepted this, just like they enacted the entire draft law, thereby crossing off the first agenda point. After the lunch break, there will be a discussion of the draft law on the operation and management of parties.

Session Continues

LD1810192889

[Editorial report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1405 GMT on 18 October resumes its live relay of the National Assembly session in Budapest.

Deputy Robert Jakab is chairing the proceedings. Opening the afternoon session, Jakab says: "Esteemed national assembly, we are continuing work. Please take your seats. Fellow deputies, I wish to announce that National Assembly Speaker Dr Matayas Szuros has received a letter, a letter sent with the agreement of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [as heard], the opposition roundtable and the third negotiating side. The signatories ask that it be read out. I ask the clerk to read out the letter."

Clerk: "Statement on property reform. The middle-level economic forum of the political coordinating talks views with anxiety and condemns the sale of state and cooperative property below their value, and their transformation into various organizational forms which are contrary to the nation's interests. In order to eliminate and prevent abuses, it considers it necessary to take guaranteeing measures, including the modification and working-out anew of certain earlier legal regulations, as well as the formation of appropriate legal institutions.

"The three negotiating sides call on all the authorities competent in this matter to take immediate, effective measures. They appeal to the organs responsible for economic direction, that those who are competent subject to investigation every instance so far where the

suspicion of abuse arises, and that in justified cases they should initiate a calling to account. The sides making the statement consider it necessary to ensure publicity on a wide scale to control these processes. The three negotiating sides ask the National Assembly speaker to outline this statement at the next session of parliament. Signed on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP], the opposition roundtable, and the third negotiating side."

Jakab: "Esteemed National Assembly, there now follows our second agenda point, discussion of the draft bill on the operation and financial management of parties. Justice Minister Dr Kalman Kulcsar is to speak."

Kulcsar: "Esteemed National Assembly: The parties' regulation in constitutional law appears in three laws. The parties' constitutional role and function within the political system, and the constitutional limits of its operation are contained in the draft bill on the constitutional amendment, which the esteemed house has already adopted.

"The constitutional regulation relating to parties—and here I would again like to allude to the political agreements—started out from the right of association as a constitutional basic right. Following from this, the right to found parties is part of the right of association. Thus, the provisions of the law on association apply to the founding and registering of parties.

"In the draft bill of legal principle on association it is essential that the legal limit of party activity be identical with the general restriction of the right of association, that is, with the actions belonging to the sphere of responsibility of the penal law. This is complemented, in the terms of its meaning, with the thesis in the draft bill on the constitutional amendment, which has been adopted, and which was quoted earlier—quoted in the debate of this draft bill—with the prohibition of forcibly seeking power, or forcibly, or exclusively exercising power.

"For this very reason the draft bill now submitted contains, first and foremost, the regulations relating to the party's operation, financial management, and the control of its financial management.

"Esteemed National Assembly, the most stormy political debates have been sparked by the issue of the regulation on workplace party organizations, and in certain casess by the issues connected with party membership and the holding of party functions. The result of this is the two regulation variants to be found in the draft bill.

"Variant A carries a general precept and a precept containing a special regulation with regard to the Armed Forces and the police. According to the general precept, the parties may not bring a party organization into being, and may not operate a party organization, in any workplace whatever.

"Compared to the above general prohibition, the draft differentiates with regard to party membership, and to party organization, in the Armed Forces and the police. In accordance with this, the members on the professional staff of the Armed Forces and the police may not hold office in the parties' national, regional, or county organizations. Outside of the regional units, in barracks belonging to the place of their service, they may bring a party organization into being, where the holding of party functions no longer comes under restriction.

"In respect to the members of the professional staff of the police there is a further restriction that they may not be leaders or officials—for example party secretaries—of party organizations operating in public administrative units in their place of service, but they may hold other party functions, for example as leadership members.

"This variant, that is, the Variant A just read, is supported by the government as well as by the Legal, Administrative, and Judicial Affairs Committee. I have to say, however, that the Defense Ministry opposes this draft, namely it considers injurious the discrimination which would ban party members who are soldiers from holding national and county party functions.

"Variant B restricts the right of political association merely in respect of organs exercising executive power, according to which parties may not be brought into being at these workplaces and may not be operated. At other workplaces, at other kinds of workplaces, the setting up and operation of parties would be tied to legal restrictions, which are doubtless very essential restrictions, with the intention of abolishing the one-party system of political direction.

"By way of example, these restrictions contain a prohibition on the political influencing of professional direction.

"The regulation of party membership—to be more precise, the holding of party functions—in the Armed Forces and the police, accords with what is contained in Variant A.

"This Variant B in other words, the one that prohibits organization only at certain workplaces, obtained a majority at the recently held HSP Congress.

"Esteemed National Assembly. An essential element of the dismantling of the state-party organism is to put the parties' operation into the places of domicile. This process, also in its principled interpretation, is a stand which naturally does not exlude the possibility, on the basis of the law on association, for organizations serving various objectives—but not political parties—to be organized even at workplaces.

"The esteemed house, therefore, is expected to decide the debate. This bill provides no separate regulation as to other aspects of the prohibition of party membership. On the other hand, the draft bill on the Constitution amendment, which you adopted today, contains restrictions of this nature regarding constitution judges, judges, and prosecutors.

"Finally, I would like to announce that I agree with what is contained in the report of the Legal Committee. I ask you to debate and to adopt the draft."

The floor is then taken by Dezso Szigethy, chairman of the National Assembly's Legal Committee, who supports Variant A but calls on the Assembly to choose freely between the two variants. Janos Bodi, the deputy from Baranya, proposes an amendment and thus a general debate of the draft bill. He opposes the idea of permitting parties to operate at workplaces, and also opposes state financing for political parties. He also says certain social organizations are not necessary.

Various other deputies then speak for and against the draft bill.

The floor is then taken by Dr Janos Marton, a deputy from the National list. At the conclusion of his speech, he says: "At the end of my speech, despite my belief that transition to democracy without a multiparty system is impossible, I must speak about a phenomenon which may also have been experienced in the past few days by my fellow deputies—that although there is not yet a true multiparty system, a kind of organization utilizing this still nonexistent multiparty system for the vilest purposes has appeared. I would like to familiarize my fellow deputies with a part of the brief call of this organization. It is worthwhile my doing so because I think that not everybody has read it, despite the fact that the press has published it—and im my judgement with a modest editorial explanatory note or possibly even without one, despite the fact that one could expect that the note should say more about it. However, for everyone to know what I am talking about here in front of me is the call of the Hungarian Arrow Cross Party. I received it here at the National Assembly's press office.

In the call, the Arrow Cross members say: 'We demand the immediate rehabilitation of our Arrow Cross brothers who were murdered illegally by the Jew-stooge communists and who are buried in unmarked graves. We demand the immediate deportation of Jews, Gypsies, and communists; the stiff punishment of those guilty in the illegalities of the past 40 years; the public hacking to pieces of the chief villains. We demand the public hanging of all former and existing post-holders of the Central Committee and county party committees of the MSZMP.' The call continues in this spirit of high standard, then finally adds:

"'Arrow Cross brothers. By God's will we join a government coalition with the Hungarian October Party, the Hungarian Radical Party, the FIDESZ [Alliance of Democratic Youth], the SZDSZ [Alliance of Free Democrats] and the Hungarist Movement.

"'Signed Hungarian Arrow Cross Executive Committee.'"

Deputy Marton goes on: "I propose that the National Assembly should condemn this initiative and should call on the Interior Minister to precisely ascertain the origin of this document and those who compiled it and to take action against them in accordance with our criminal law."

Deputy Kallay from the National list speaks about the situation and the atmosphere in the country, and expresses the worry that the future multiparty system does not yet indicate programs for overcoming the crisis in the country. He says there is too much emphasis on the past and not enough on the future.

The house then agrees that the bill should go for detailed discussion.

Sandor Dauda from Budapest asks the justice minister about the possibility of workplace collectives forming political groups outside of work hours. With this the discussion is suspended.

When the session resumes, the justice minister asks for patience in removing the party from workplaces, pointing out that it will be a long and gradual process. He reviews proposals made earlier during the debate and promises that the case of the Arrow Cross party will be investigated by the interior ministry.

Finally the chair asks for a vote on the bill on operations and financial management of parties. The electronic voting machines indiate that only 62 percent of the National Assembly is present. The chair then asks the deputies to vote on postponing a vote on the bill until tomorrow. The majority of deputies present support this, and the chair declares the session closed until 0900 19 October.

Party Operations Law Passed

LD1910102589 Budapest MTI in English 0932 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI)—On the third day of the National Assemby, the bill on the operation and financial management of parties was passed by 323 votes in favour, 4 votes against and 15 abstentions. The versions put forward on certain details were voted separately. During this process, the ban on the operation of parties at workplaces was passed by a large majority, while the proposal that in future, parties should not receive a subsidy from the state budget was discarded.

TANJUG Interviews Szuros on President's Role

LD1810202889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, Oct 18 (TANJUG)—A parliamentary democracy and a legal state is being built in Hungary on the ruins of a dictatorship of sorts, Hungarian president of the National Assembly and acting president of Hungary as of today Matyas Szuros said in an interview to TANJUG.

In his first interview as the acting head of state, Szuros said it was extremely important that the national

assembly and government preserve their ability to function in the transition period to a multi-party system.

The Hungarian National Assembly today adopted the amendment to the 1949 constitution which envisages, among other things, that the country's Presidential Council be replaced by a president. Until the president of the country is elected, Szuros will perform this duty, but he will not be the commander of the armed forces nor will he decide on amnesties.

At the recent Hungarian Socialist Party congress, Imre Pozsgay was nominated for the post.

Pointing out that the current session of the Hungarian National Assembly is historic, Szuros said that preparations for it differed from those for other sessions since opposition members also worked on the systemic laws.

The Council of Ministers has proposed that the presidential elections be held on November 26, but the Free Democratic Alliance has submitted a petition with 200,000 signatures to parliament. The petition demands the holding of a referendum to decide whether the president will be elected in near future or after the early parliamentary elections, scheduled for next March.

If the presidency of the National Electoral Council determines that at least half the signatures on the petition are authentic, a referendum must be held, Szuros said.

HSP Position on Self-Governing Bodies

AU1710212189 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Oct 89 p 5

["Position of the Presidium of the Hungarian Socialist Party on the Self-Governing Bodies"]

[Text] Self-governing is an organic part of the development of the Hungarian society. The increase in the organization of self-governing bodies has always been connected with the development of intellectual life, the basic political movements, the efforts aimed at national independence, and economic and social modernization. However, the obstacles known from our history have always changed the direction of our society's natural progress, and therefore, the periodic flourishing of self-governing bodies has always been followed by a regression. The state-socialist system that broke the people's democratic development has worn their activity away.

The Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP] regards the self-governing bodies as factors of decisive importance in implementing democracy and a constitutional state, self-governing bodies that are the pillars of democracy in the relations between the state and the citizens, and also factors of a dynamic power balance in society. These are autonomous organizations of citizens which are not under direct political control, and, at the same time, the parties and other organizations can assert the interests they represent through their members elected in these self-governing bodies. Creative self-governing communities are essential in many areas of society: in public administration, in the economy, in the cultural and intellectual life, and in environmental and nature protection.

By supporting the efforts in this direction, the HSP is proposing now to adopt principles and legal guarantees for the local and district self-governing bodies primarily in the Constitution, and detailed regulations in the laws on self-government and state budget.

The HSP regards as a basic principle making sure that no group of settlements is in a defenseless situation in the future system of self-governing bodies.

I

The HSP supports the creation of local and district self-governing bodies. These bodies should not be subordinated to each other. They should carry out their tasks according to the division of labor stipulated by the law and in accordance with interests and needs of the population. These bodies should be guided exclusively by the National Assembly, by means of laws. The decisions of these bodies should be reexaminable only in cases of violation of the law. Self-government rights should be defended by the court.

The self-governing bodies should be able to decide independently on association, separation, cooperation, and joining interest associations. An association of various self-government bodies should be able to develop at the citizens' initiative, by maintaining the autonomy of each participating body.

The rights of the local self-governing bodies should lie with the community. The community should exercise these rights generally by means of its elected body of deputies, or directly, by means of a local referendum. The self-governing bodies should work out their own internal structure and statute independently. II

Self-government property is the basis of self-governing bodies, and the community has free access to this property, manages it independently, and also carries out ventures on its own responsibility. We propose to separate the state property from the self-governemnt property, as well as to separate their management and to differentiate between the central and local burdens.

We propose that, as a unit of public administration, the county should not have the right to decide on distribution of resources, but, as an association of communities, it should function within the authority given by the communities, and its management apparatus should supervise the legality of local self-governing bodies.

Therefore, the association of self-governing bodies in counties should function as a union aimed at carrying out tasks that cannot be implemented on the level of local self-governing bodies; this association should also defend interests, and should have a service nature through its professional apparatus.

The HSP believes that the development and free operation of self-governing bodies as the right of citizens guaranteed by law is the basic condition for the creation of a democratic Hungary.

Pozsgay Considers Reunified Germany No Danger

AU1710135289 Hamburg BILD in German 16 Oct 89 pp 1,6

[Interview with Hungarian State Minister Imre Pozsgay by Ulrich Rosenbaum: "Communism Is Dead"—date and place not given]

[Text] BILD: Your party has changed its name to the "Socialist Party." Does this mean that in Hungary communism is now a part of the past?

Pozsgay: It certainly is, at least in the way it has been understood and implemented so far. We had a form of communism that was based on state socialism and dictatorship. We are done with it, and will now set up a new law-governed state.

BILD: How much longer will the GDR leadership be able to resist a similar development?

Pozsgay: We have said that we will not permit others to tell us what to do. This has to hold true for others as well. Nevertheless, I dare say that I am convinced that the GDR will not be able to do without reform.

BILD: You have permitted the exit of the GDR refugees. Have you thus encouraged the people in the GDR to express their opinions even more openly?

Pozsgay: We have done this from a humanitarian point of view. Nevertheless, it is certainly somehow related with it.

BILD: Would you consider a reunified Germany a threat for Europe?

Pozsgay: If it were to be achieved through the free will of the Germans, I would not consider it a danger.

BILD: Is a setback conceivable in Hungary if Gorbachev were to fail?

Pozsgay: I very much hope that Gorbachev does not fail. Nevertheless, whatever happens in the USSR, Hungary is beyond this point. We will determine our future developments ourselves.

BILD: Still, the Red Army continues to be in your country....

Pozsgay: I do not think that a situation comparable to the one in 1956 could ever again develop in Hungary.

BILD: Are you striving for neutrality?

Pozsgay: Yes, in the long run we are. However, since there is no sign of any country leaving NATO, both military blocs must first realize that they are superfluous.

BILD: Soon there will be completely free elections in Hungary. Are you not afraid that the bourgeois forces might win them?

Pozsgay: None of the parties are likely to attain the absolute majority, but there will be a majority of the left, even though it will be in the shape of a coalition government.

Editorial on Bos-Nagymaros Talks Published

AU1710131389 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 13 Oct 89 p 3

[Editorial by Jozsef K. Horvath: "The Door Has Been Left Open"]

[Text] "It is hard to open a closed door, and therefore, it is better to always leave it open, even if only a little crack"—said CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec on 12 October, after the conclusion of talks between the two government delegations on the issue of the Bos-Nagymaros river barrage.

I was pleasantly surprised by this statement, and, as it also transpired in later discussions, the participants in the ad-hoc press conference also had the same feeling. This prime ministerial statement was different both in its content and mood from previous ones. One can notice an inclination for consideration, that accepts a further, but shorter extension in order to come up with a good decision, in the benefit of "a clear conscience toward the coming generation." "We will once again honestly examine the Hungarian proposals in detail in order to be able to calmly look into the people's eyes"—Adamec pointed out.

If Adamec had not begun his statement by saying that interstate agreements should be fulfilled and not modified, then probably the mass media would have reported about an extraordinary development on 12 October. However, the great announcement failed to materialize. At the same time, the tension behind the short statement makes many people further ponder the possibilities.

All the more so because the two sides agreed to hold further negotiations, on the level of party leaders. Not long ago, such summit meetings between the heads of socialist countries were a natural part of fostering relations, discussing timely issues, and making major decisions. However, the gradually disintegrating party-state , the emerging democracy, and the pluralistic relations in Hungary have also changed the relations between the party and the government, and we can witness how the government is gradually becoming an independent political force. This is particularly so these days, after the creation of the Hungarian Socialist Party.

Irrespective of the differences emerging in the political systems of our two countries, we will naturally have to settle our common affairs through negotiations in the future too, and we will have to organize meetings at adequate levels. Postponing the final decision by 2 weeks

serves this aim, as well as providing an opportunity for the two sides to thoroughly review each other's proposals once again.

However, it would be too courageous to believe that an agreement according to the Hungarian proposal will almost certainly emerge at the meeting of the two party leaders. There is no guarantee of that. At most, the very fact of the summit can provide us hope, particularly considering the sympathetic statements made by the CSSR premier on 11 October which make it possible for the general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] to have the final word, even before the session of the Hungarian National Assembly on 31 October which will focus on the future fate of the Bos-Nagymaros river barrage project, as the 5-month moratorium on further construction, a moratorium declared in the government decision of May 1989, will end on this date.

At his press conference in Prague, Premier Miklos Nemeth stressed that the Hungarian side would be in an ecological emergency situation if the river barrage project were to operate according to the plans. In order to avoid such an emergency, the Hungarian side proposed eliminating the peak-time operation method [csucsrajaratasos megoldas], minimizing the risks involved in basic operation, and giving up the construction of the Nagymaros river barrage. Nemeth also stressed not only during the meeting on 11 October, but also in his letter to Adamec at the beginning of October that it is necessary to work out a complex system of water purity, technical, operational, and ecological guarantees for the reservoir at Dunakiliti-Kortvelyes, the Bos hydropower plant, the power canal, and for the Danube flow up to Nagymaros, including the signing of an intergovernmental agreement on the issue. This is the condition for the shift in the flow of the river at Dunakiliti.

The Hungarian position—according to which, in addition to the international agreement of 1977, the attitude of the two states should be judged in light of the general stipulations of the international law—has further strengthened in recent weeks, in view of the analysis carried out by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The construction and operation of this hydropower project according to the original plans among other things would endanger the drinking water supply of 3 million people. In such cases, the international environmental protection laws demand that both sides stop construction, begin negotiations, and modify the contracts to an acceptable level of ecological risks. Therefore, the measures taken by the Hungarian Government in connection with the continuation of this project cannot be regarded as a breach of the contract. On the contrary: These measures follow the stipulations of international law, and the CSSR demands for compensations do not support this.

When I asked Miklos Nemeth at the press conference following the meeting in Prague on 11 October whether we can expect a solution of this issue in accordance with the aforementioned position, all he said was that it would be too early to make any predictions. Thus, the reporter had nothing else to follow but Premier Adamec's promising and friendly words which—I believe—he did not formulate on the spur of the moment or out of politeness.

After all, a politician knows when and why he should leave that certain door open.

Rakowski Congratulates GDR's Krenz on Election

LD1910042589 Warsaw PAP in English 2340 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 18—First Secretary of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party) Central Committee Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski sent today a congratulatory cable to newly elected General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Egon Krenz.

In the message, Rakowski wished Krenz success in his responsible activity and voiced a conviction that the fraternal cooperation between the two parties would be enriched wilth new contents while continuing to serve well the two nations, interests of peace and socialism.

Reports on Premier's Visit to Italy, Italian Aid

Pre-Departure Statement

LD1810194689 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki said, just before leaving for Rome: I welcomed with great pleasure the fact that the Italian Government has discussed economic help for Poland. It is proof, as is the statement by Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, of undertanding for our needs. I think, he added, that we will find great understandings.

Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Foreign Economic Cooperation Minister Marcin Swiecicki, Chief of the Council of Ministers' Office Jacek Ambroziak, and Artur Balazs [member of the Council of Ministers responsible for rural affairs] are accompanying the premier on his journey.

Geremek on Aid Package

AU1710130789 Rome ANSA in English 1037 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] (ANSA) Warsaw, Oct 17 Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis's proposals for a substantial aid package for Poland have confirmed, on the eve of Polish Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki's visit to Italy, the exceptional role Italy can play in the new Polish democratic phase, according to Bronislaw Geremek, leader of the Solidarity Group of deputies in the Polish Parliament.

Speaking to ANSA on Monday, Geremek stressed the significance of Mazowiecki's choice of Italy as the first country he will visit as premier, saying that Mazowiecki wished "to pay tribute to the active role which for some time Italy has played in the political, economic and cultural fields, as regards Poland's relations with the West."

As for the Polish premier's official visit to the Vatican, Geremek underlined its symbolic importance, saying that Mazowiecki would thank Pope John Paul II for the "words of hope during eight difficult years."

Geremek also confirmed Solidarity's and the Mazowiecki government's commitment towards supporting the reform process in the rest of Eastern Europe, describing the new rationale of Polish state policy which led it to further democratisation moves in its neighbours.

This line, Geremek told ANSA, had been exemplified by the manner in which the East German refugee problem had been solved in Poland, by putting humanitarian issues before any Warsaw Pact concerns.

Skubiszewski Greets Aid

AU1810094889 Rome ANSA in English 0822 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] (ANSA) Warsaw [No date as received]—No political problems exist between Poland and Italy, Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski told ANSA here on the eve of his visit to Italy with Polish Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki for talks with Italian political and economic leaders and a visit to the Vatican for a meeting with Polish-born Pope John Paul II.

In the course of the interview, the Polish foreign minister expressed his nation's desire not to destablise the existing situation in Europe and affirmed several economic questions needed to be resolved before Premier Mazowiecki could pay a visit to Moscow.

The visit to Italy and the Vatican by the Polish premier and foreign minister gets underway Wednesday and runs through Saturday. It will be the first visit abroad the Solidarnosc premier has made since forming the first noncommunist government in Poland and the Warsaw Pact.

Discussions with Rome Premier Giulio Andreotti, Skubiszewski said, will above all center on international questions such as disarmament and regional conflicts, in particular those in Lebanon, Afghanistan and Central America.

On economic matters, Skubiszewski welcomed the bilateral aid package for Poland recently proposed by Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, worked out together with Foreign Trade Minister Renato Ruggiero.

Turning his attention to the visit he and Mazowiecki will pay to the Vatican, the Polish foreign minister underlined how the Polish premier will see the pontiff not only as the first noncommunist government head in Poland since World War Two, but also for "his, our, spiritual ties with the beliefs of the Holy Father."

Premier Views Aid, Visit

LD1810211689 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki has left on a 4-day official visit to Italy. [passage omitted] Just before departure Premier Mazowiecki also talked to journalists. Our reporter, Grazyna Zielinska, was there.

[Begin recording] [Zielinska] Sir, premier, in a moment you will depart for the (?immemorial) city; you will meet with the leading representatives of the political and economic life of Italy. What results do you expect from this visit?

[Mazowiecki] I think we will meet with great understanding in matters of economic help, matters of developing economic contacts. I would like this visit to contribute to this.

[Zielinska] What do you think of the Italian Government's package of proposals to improve the Polish situation?

[Mazowiecki] I consider it to be very important, very significant, that on the eve of this visit that packet was approved by the government. I am very pleased with this initiative. It indicates that our urgent needs are seen by the Italian Government, which the statement of Premier Andreotti is also proof of, in which he said that it would very very bad if Poland was left on her own. I am very pleased both by that statenment and by the package.

[Zielinska] Why have you chosen Rome and Italy especially for the first visit of this time?

[Mazowiecki] Each choice is certainly subject to various commentaries and I do not have (?complete) influence on that. It is a choice according to various values, which link us with the entire Christian tradition of Europe, with the Christian values, and also a choice due to the person, who is probably the greatest moral authority in today's world, the Pope John Paul II [words indistinct].

Mazowiecki Departs for Rome

LD1810210489 Warsaw PAP in English
1805 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 18—Poland's Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki left late this afternoon for an official visit to Italy.

This is the first foreign trip by the new head of the Polish Government.

Talks With Andreotti

AU1910105889 Rome ANSA in English
1012 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, October 19—Polish Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki is presently in the Italian capital on his first visit abroad since forming the first non-communist led government in the Warsaw Pact. Today he will hold talks with Rome Premier Giulio Andreotti and later with Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis.

Before his meetings with Andreotti and De Michelis the Solidarnosc premier will encounter Rome Lower House Speaker Nilde Iotti and be received at the Presidential Quirinale Palace by head-of-state Francesco Cossiga.

Thursday will also see Mazowiecki meet with major figures from Italy's economic world and members of Italy's powerful association of private industrialists, the confindustria.

Before leaving on Saturday, Premier Mazowiecki will travel to the Vatican to meet with Polish-born Pope John Paul II. [passage omitted]

Commercial Banks Agree to Debt Rescheduling

LD1710195489 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] [Announcer] We do not have enough money to pay off the interest owed to commercial banks. We were supposed to pay $500 million until 21 December. We suggested paying 15 percent of this amount and rescheduling of the rest to next year. Understanding our situation, the banks have agreed to that suggestion.

FRG's Suessmuth Begins Poland Visit

LD1410185289 Warsaw PAP in English
1810 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 14—President of the West German Bundestag Rita Suessmuth (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union] started her private visit here today. She is to take part in a symposium mottoed "Poland-FRG Relations—What They Should Be Like" organized by the independent Centre for International Relations. Today the Bundestag leader met with chairman of the Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group (OKP) Professor Bronislaw Geremek and senate deputy speaker, OKP Vice-Chairman Andrzej Wielowieyski.

The talks concerned the situation in Poland and possibilities for the Bundestag assistance for the Polish parliamentary institutions. Rita Suessmuth voiced recognition for OKP's stand on the GDR refugees.

UK Labour Party's Kaufman Visits 16 Oct

Received by Mazowiecki

LD1610201989 Warsaw PAP in English
1732 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 16—Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki received Labour Party politician responsible for international affairs Gerald B. Kaufman here today.

British ambassador to Poland Stephen Jeremy Barrett took part in the talks on the situation in this country and the scope of foreign assistance for the Polish economy.

Meets With Rakowski

LD1710055889 Warsaw PAP in English
2050 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 16—PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] CC [Central Committee] First Secretary

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski received leadilng activist of the British Labour Party Gerald Kaufman today.

Both sides sized up with satisfaction the persistence of a good climate in Polish-British relations. Deeming the purposefulness of contacts and dialogue between both parties, they decided to use forms and circumstances fostering this also in the future.

Iranian Deputy Minister Vaezi Arrives for Visit

Meets With Mazowiecki

LD1710161889 Warsaw PAP in English 1502 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 17—Poland's Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki received here today Iran's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Vaezi.

Poland's Foreign Vice-Minister Jan Majewski took part in the talk on prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries.

PAP Summary of Visit

LD1810045389 Warsaw PAP in English 2334 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 18: Iranian Foreign Vice-Minister Muhamud Vaezi stayed in Poland between this Oct. 15 and 18.

He was received by Polish Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski and Minister of State Jozef Czyrek.

Polish-Iranian political consultations were held at the Foreign Ministry here. The Polish side was headed by Foreign Vice-Minister Jan Majewski. The sides reviewed bilateral relations in the context of the implementation of settlements reached during the visit to Poland by the Iranian premier last January.

Vaezi presented his country's stand in negotiations on settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The Polish side confirmed support for the integral implementation of Resolution No. 598 of the U.N. Security Council on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and for efforts made by the U.N. secretary-general in this respect.

Journalists Briefed on Budget Law Changes

LD1810204789 Warsaw PAP in English 1905 GMT 18 Oct 89

[By Waldemar Janiec, Malgorzata Tryc-Ostrowski]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 18—Vice Minister of Finance Wojciech Misiag participated in the press conference held by Government Spokeswoman Malgorzata Neizabitowska today. He briefed the newsmen on the draft changes in the budget law and the current state budget.

Budget Deficit

Misiag stated that in the first half of the year 30 percent of budget expenditures were not covered by its incomes. At the end of this month the deficit will total 4.9 trillion zloties. The government envisages a deficit of 4.7 trillion zloties at the end of this year, which the vice minister described as an ambitious plan.

He stressed that the difficult situation was made still worse by the liberalization of food prices in August and noted that the tax system inherited by Mazowiecki's government has no safety-valves against inflation.

The vice minister of finance announced that the incomes of the budget planned for this year would total 29.7 trillion zloties while expenditures 38.9 trillion zloties. Allowing this to happen would stand for a collapse of the economy, he said.

While striving to bring down the deficit to the desired sum, the government proposes to:

—Change the principles of subsidizing coal (as of November 1). This will give over one trillion zloties in savings while retaining certain profitability,

—change the system of collecting advance income taxes,

—open subscription to a new emission of state bonds,

—cut budget expenditures, above all for national defence and public security. These steps will make it possible to cut the gap between expenditures and incomes to about 13 percent.

Both Vice Minister Misiag and Spokeswoman Niezabitowska stated that Premier Mazowiecki has been told about the planned budget cuts.

Privatization

Asked about privatization, Misiag stated that the recent initiative of the Citizen's Parliamentary Floor Group (OKP) was aimed at halting—until legislative solutions are introduced—the process of transforming state assets into private ones. The vice minister noted that the government included appropriate protective measures in its economic program.

Speaking on the same topic, Niezabitowska noted that the government's action in the field of privatization would be public, adding that the draft amendments to the law on cooperatives presented by the government were accepted by the Council of Ministers without opposition from ministers who are Polish United Workers' Party members.

At the same time Niezabitowska rejected accusations of the PUWP CC Political Bureau to the effect that the steps taken on this matter by the government were arbitrary, noting that the assets now in the hands of cooperatives were acquired to a large extent through tremendous state subsidies.

Government Economic Committee Meets 14 Oct

LD1510012789 Warsaw PAP in English
2134 GMT 14 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 14—At its session here today the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers (KERM) considered draft amendments to the budget law for 1989 which aim at considerable decrease of the state budget deficit. It is proposed, among other things, to change rules for subsidizing coal extraction so that collieries are only slightly profitable.

The government intends also to issue subscription for bonds to be emitted early next year. The scope of subsidies for food has to be further restricted. Savings should be also sought in the credit system. Budget-financed institutions should be careful with money since the draft amendments call for economies of about 1 trillion zloties.

Even on implementation of all above measures, however, decrease of the deficit may not be achieved as the most important decision for the budget is to be taken at the Sejm meeting on Monday, October 16. If it adopts the government's draft law on indexation, it will open possibilities for further "fighting" the deficit and bringing it to a lower level. If not so, the deficit will have to increase considerably.

Inflation has also become a direct reason for the KERM's decision to lift maximum interest rates on credits and to grant to banks greater independence in that sphere. Such independence will permit to make interest rates on bank deposits real in shorter time.

KERM took very concrete decisions on budget-financed investments adopting the principle that no new works will be started in the coming 15 months. For the same period, that is by end of 1990, further financing of the lignite strip mine in Szczercow (central Poland), of "Budryk: and "Warszowice" collieries is to be adjourned.

Investments in Ursus (outside Warsaw), in the nitric factory in Wloclawzk (central Poland) and some of the hitherto central investments in food industry are to become enterprises' problems.

KERM pointed out that transition to market mechanisms in the food economy and the ensuing distinct improvement in financial conditions of the food industry make it possible to continue construction of cold storage plants in Szczecin, Lodz and Krakow as well as grain elevators which may be later sold to Polish or foreign enterprises or to private farmers' unions.

The military sector of the economy is coming to the aid of the civilian sector, and on a quite broad front covering: health protection, supplies in fuels, foodstuffs, renting out storehouses for farm produce and countering winter-related problems. KERM reviewed the economic and social consequences of such undertakings as: opening up 40 percent of military hospital facilities for civilian patients (30 percent to date), supplying medicines and sanitary articles worth 1.2 billion zloties (till the end of 1990) and medical equipment worth over 1 billion zloties. Foodstuffs worth 73 billion zloties will be placed on the consumer market from state reserves earmarked for the Army. Repair and production enterprises run by the Ministry of National Defence are to render a considerable part of their capacities for the civilian economy.

KERM also reviewed a proposal of issuing treasury bonds of quite an unconventional character. Namely, these bonds could be converted into ownership shares of privatized national assets. After half a year from the date of purchase—initial provisions envisage—one will be able to change them into assets shares. It is envisaged that the bonds will be made available as early as this November and December. A special working group will work out the details.

Watching today's debates of KERM one cannot avoid the impression that this economic headquarters of the government frequently faces the following problem: how to take immediate, at times fragmentary decisions while doing this in such a way as to prevent them from colliding with the recently presented economic program of the government and its key target of changing the economy to a market one. Do you agree with this reflection, PAP asked KERM chairman, Vice Premier Leszek Balcerowicz.

This is a problem which we are faced with at every meeting of the Economic Committee ever since it was set up in its new composition. Despite tremendous pressure which the current economic situation is exerting and its social repercussions, we were nonetheless, as I think, so far able to avoid decisions glaringly contradicting the main directions of the already published economic program, Balcerowicz said.

Mazowiecki Chairs Meeting on Budget Changes

LD1710112589 Warsaw PAP in English
0140 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 16: Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki headed the debates of the Council of Ministers which met here today to discuss necessary changes in the budget law in 1989.

The Council of Ministers adopted draft amendments to the law, which reflects the consequences of unfavourable changes in the country's budget at the end of 1989.

The presented proposals of changes in the financial system will make it possible to counteract the further growth of the deficit.

According to the estimates of the Ministry of Finance, a failure to take radical decisions would have led to a deficit of the state budget at the end of the year amounting to some 9.2 trillion Zlotys.

The proposed systemic changes cover among other things:

—different principles of subsidising hard coal mining which would guarantee mines only the indispensible level of profitability,

—sales of treasury bills which could be resold to the state for the title to a part of national property designed for privation. the subscription for the treasury bills will supply the budget with funds wtill this year.

The Council of Ministers adopted the package of laws under which the hitherto extra payments compensating the growth of food prices will grow by 23,700 Zlotys. Old age and diasability pensions will also grow considerably.

Liquor, Electricity Prices Markedly Increase

LD1810203689 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Beginning 19 October there will be a 25 percent increase in the official retail prices of all liquors produced in Poland. For example, the price of ½ litre of pure Wyborowa vodka, 45 percent proof, will rise from 13,900 zloty to 17,400 zloty. Wyborowa vodka, 38 percent proof, will go up in price from 9,400 zloty to 11,800 zloty.

The Ministry of Finance states the price increase results from the state's very difficult financial situation and the imperative to urgently search for additional sources of budget income.

Also beginning on 19 October, electricity will cost more. For enterprises, the price will increase 142 percent. Beginning November, the price for communal customers will increase 150 percent. This was communicated by Lech Bolikowski, deputy general director of the Energy and Brown Coal Community.

Crisis in Polish Armament Industry

AU1310172989 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 10 Oct 89 pp 4, 5

[Witold Pasek article: "Squaring the Armaments Industry"]

[Text] The production capabilities of the Polish defense armament industry have been overestimated by both Western intelligence and by Polish society. Stories about thousands of factories producing for the needs of the Army were only strengthened by, among other things, the complete clampdown on the publication of any details whatsoever on the subject.

The Armaments Industry—Current State

The defense industry enterprise has 80 production plants (including the Stalowa Wola Steelworks; the Kasprzak Radio Works; the Krasnik Ball-Bearing Factory; the "Lucznik" Works; the "Wifama" Combine of Textile Machinery; "Stomil" in Poznan; the Polish Aviation Plant; "Pronit" in Pionki; the "Northern" and "Wisla" shipyards in Gdansk; the Truck Factory in Starachowice; the Polish Optical Works; and the Olkusz Enamel Factory), three planning bureaus, and an explosive materials and ammunition depot. These plants employ about 260,000 workers.

In the first 6 months of the current year this "group of 80" accounted for 8.1 percent of the total production generated by all the factories under the control of the Ministry of Industry (in 1988 this figure was 7.3 percent). This figure should not be taken to imply that approximately 10 percent of our industrial potential goes into "producing tanks." In individual factories "special production" accounts for between several and several dozen percent of the total production, and only in rare examples does it approach 90 percent. On average, and taking the current year, it reaches 70 percent of civil production (last year this figure was 60 percent). In 1987 the value of production destined for the civil market was about Z1,005 billion.

The present year's civil production targets for the internal and the export markets provide for, among other things; 10,500 "Star" heavy vehicles; 13,500 camping and baggage trailers; 460,000 motor vehicle tires; 3,200,000 liquid-gas bottles; 480,000 television sets; 378,000 cassette recorders; 15,000 videorecorders; 310,000 various kitchen appliances; 470,000 sewing machines; 100,000 juice extractors; 450,000 coffee grinders; and 2,000,000 gramophone records.

The details given only apply to a some of the enterprises that are under the Defense Industry Committee. Apart from the enterprises that are under the Ministry of Industry (giving 90 percent of special production) and are mentioned above, there are other special plants of the Ministry of Transport, Shipping and Communications, and the production-repair plants of the Ministry of National Defense.

The Collapse of "Specialist Production"

The marked decrease in the level of military orders placed by the Ministry of National Defense (orders for armaments and equipment for the Armed Forces for the years 1991-95 have already been circulated to enterprises) which until recently was the chief recipient of "special production" (the Army received 49 percent, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Justice took 5 percent, and 46 percent was exported) has resulted in serious economic difficulties for many enterprises geared to defense industry production.

Plans to immediately utilize the so-called reserves of the defense industry in order to help the national economy—for example, the construction of agricultural machinery on tank chassis—are pure daydreams. The installation of an enormous tank engine and the utilization of several tonnes of high quality steel alloy in a vehicle that is destined to play the role of an agricultural tractor is a complete farce.

The so-called conversion, that is to say, adapting production to meet the needs of the civil economy, is a highly complex matter. This process will be time-consuming and exceptionally costly for each individual enterprise. Increased tax will be payable ("special production" enjoys favorable turnover and capital asset dividends tax). Then there are the costs associated with the introduction of new products (either adaptation or the import—usually from the West—of machinery and installations; the purchase of new technology; and the cost of retraining staff). To this must be added the continuing burden of repayments of capital plus interest on the borrowed credits of past years which were used for investment and which, owing to the present cutbacks, in the Armed Forces will now not generate the anticipated returns.

The loss to these enterprises will be even greater, because each hour of labor that goes into defense industry production gives an economic effect that is three times higher (in production value) than a similar hour consumed in production destined for the civil market. (The artificially maintained competition—paying for supplies to the Armed Forces is merely transferring money from one state purse into another—is a completely different thing. Thus, price does not play a deciding role here).

Additionally, many production lines that have hitherto supplied the needs of the military (production of arms, munitions, as well as explosives) cannot, for technological or strategic reasons (the necessity for emergency reserves and, in the case of war, freedom from external supplies) be switched to civil economy production.

It is worth remembering that the day we cease producing weapons and military equipment in Poland, we shall have to import these from our Warsaw Pact allies and pay in hard currency.

Despite the problems that have been mentioned, the Defense Industry Committee, at the suggestion of the Ministry of Industry, has planned an increase in civil production of Z102 billion for the current year (including Z48 billion of production for the market place), and for next year the corresponding figures are Z107 billion and Z40 billion respectively (according to prices taken at the end of 1988).

These decisions do not change the status of these defense industry plants. There will, however, be a marked increase in production destined for the civil market (the question of transferring about 20 of the enterprises that concentrate on "special production" to civil administration, will only become possible in the distant future).

The managements of these enterprises have already been granted full discretion on how to best utilize the productive areas of their factories and the general pool of machinery that has hitherto only been used for military production. The managements have the right to transfer employees from the "special production" sections to the civil production sections. This has already given initial results. In Skarzysko, the first mini-tractors and, in Labedy, the first loaders and truck-mounted cranes are already rolling off the production lines. In Bolechowo, machinery for small meat processing centers will soon begin to roll off the production line.

Production for the internal civil market would be much higher if it were not for the shortages of supplies, for example, the plant in Niewiadow could produce much larger quantities of household appliances, were it not for a shortage of small electric motors. Recently, after having secured the credits from the Bank for Export Development, a production line to manufacture these has been purchased in the West, but it will take about 2 years for any substantial improvements in the situation to become apparent.

How About Production For Export?

The whole world trades in arms, and this particular business is exceptionally lucrative. It is generally known that Poland has a long been an active participant in the international arms trade. This year alone, "special production" will earn us about $320 million and R850 million.

The "Labedy" Combine which produces and sells armored equipment, among other things, has earned the national economy over $1.5 billion and R2 billion.

It has been estimated that our exports of tanks earn us (taking into consideration the cost of each kilogram of the sold product) several times more (in the case of socialist countries), to over a dozen times more (in the case of capitalist countries), money than do our exports of automobiles.

There are many more similar examples if one cares to look for them, for example, the export sale of camping trailers from the factory at Niewiadow barely breaks even, whereas the export sales of hand grenades achieve threefold returns.

Our small-arms, military engineering equipment, and radar installation systems find ready foreign buyers (for example the Libyan antiaircraft radar system was produced by "Rawar" in Warsaw).

The main barriers are political and the poor efficiency of our monopolist production aktiv in the field of arms exports, namely, the Central Administration of Engineering.

There are talks, however, on the possibility of the "civil" foreign trade organizations taking over the marketing, advertising, and the sales areas of military equipment. This is a particularly important question in view of the constantly increasing competition on the international market (also from the socialist states).

Today, there is already talk of Bolechow producing ammunition for export; ammunition that meets NATO standards. The Bundeswehr wants to place orders for army uniforms with us, and the Americans are interested in importing military footwear from Poland....

The issue of ethics and morality—the question: "Is the arms trade like any other business?"—is another matter. Economists cannot help here.

Senate To Convene 14 Oct, Adopt Income Stance

LD1210045489 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] The ninth sitting of the Senate will begin on 14 October, Saturday, at 1400 hours (1300 GMT) in the Sejm's Hall of Pillars. The Senate will adopt a stance on the changes in the Act on Increasing Remuneration for Work and Incomes in Agriculture, in connection with the changes in retail prices for consumer goods and services this year. The agenda also includes changes in the composition of the Senate and (?its) commissions, (?which) will present their work, plans and forecasts.

Senate Discusses Indexation, Other Measures

LD1710233389 Warsaw PAP in English 2255 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 17—After today's debates the upper house of the Polish Parliament (Senate) made no objections to amendments to the law on wage indexation, adopted by the lower house (Sejm) yesterday.

This does not mean that all senators received this act without doubts and critical remarks, which was manifested in the debate after a report was presented by Senator Cezary Jozefiak on behalf of the Committee for National Economy. The report treated amendments as an administrative but indispensable half-measure in Polish conditions.

Later the discussion turned into a polemic with Senator Henryk Stoklosa, who proposed to reduce growing living costs by means of a radical change in attitude towards work, imposed on employees through sharp disciplinary sanctions. One of the discussants was Labour Minister Jacek Kuron.

Also, senators paid a tribute with a minute of silence to Senator of the Opole region Edmund Osmanczyk, who had died on Oct. 4.

The Senate appointed Senator Ryszard Reiff chairman of the Committee for Emigration and Poles Abroad to replace the late Senator Osmanczyk.

Next, Piotr Andrzejewski, who had won a Senate seat in by-elections in the Piotrkow province, took an oath as a senator.

Senate Speaker Andrzej Stelmachowski briefed the House on a congratulatory cable which he, the president, the Sejm speaker and the premier had sent to the pope to mark the 11th anniversary of the pontificate of John Paul II.

Spokesman Niezabitowska's 18 Oct News Conference

LD1810202380 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 18—Spokesman for the Polish Government Malgorzata Niezabitowska told a press conference for foreign and Polish journalists today about the new government's foreign policy, its information policy and economic aid for Poland.

Mazowiecki's Government Opening to the World

Niezabitowska pointed to the significant development of Poland's foreign relations and stressed that one of the reasons for intensification of Poland's foreign policy is its difficult economic situation.

She also said that Poland's open foreign policy has been well received, which in her opinion stems from the credibility of Mazowiecki's government.

Niezabitowska presented the long-term goals of Poland's state strategy. These:

1) Working out of a state strategy in the field of Polish-Soviet relations with full respect for international commitments such as the bilateral alliance with the Soviet Union or Poland's presence in the Warsaw Treaty, taking into account the interests of the other side—the Soviet Union, of course, on the principle of strict mutuality,

2) Opening to Western Europe,

3) Elimination of zones of influence in Europe, which, as she said, are distinguised by us from zones of security.

Niezabitowska stressed that Poland recognizes the role of super powers, but is against any dictate toward small and medium-size states.

Niezabitowska deemed it to be most important in the near future to have a landmark in relations with the FRG.

The spokesman announced that in a short time Poland will join the optional protocol to the U.N. International Convenant on Civil and Political Rights, which provides for considering claims of private persons against their own state under the U.N. procedure. Poland also intends to adopt obligatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in The Hague with regard to some matters.

Mazowiecki in Moscow: When?

Asked about the exact date of Prime Minister Mazowiecki's visit to Moscow, Niezabitowska said that the date of the visit will be fixed during a visit to Poland by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze who is expected to meet the Polish Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski.

Niezabitowska added that the Polish Government is preparing very carefully to the Soviet visit [as received] which is to focus on economic and financial relations, "blank spots" and contacts between citizens of both states.

Kohl's Visit

Asked about the scheduled visit to Poland by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Niezabitowska underscored that it is fairly obvious already now that the visit will be a landmark. Discussions will cover economic and financial assistance for Poland which also expects the FRG to back her in the IMF and the Paris Club.

The spokesman also voiced a hope that the visit will contribute to creating a better base for understanding between Poles and Germans and will create conditions for joint activity of both states for detente and European unity.

IMF Working Mission in Poland

Newsmen were told that a working mission of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) now in Poland has been making a standard review of the condition of the national economy.

Niezabitowska also announced that Poland expects a visit of high-ranking representatives of the IMF and the World Bank.

In reference to foreign food aid for Poland, the spokesman told the conference that the decision how to use the money gained from the sales of food rests solely with the donors.

Government Does Not Make Propaganda

Niezabitowska announced that work is under way on transforming government information services, and that the government plans to set up its own press centre, for instance.

Taking a stand on critical remarks addressed to information policies pursued by the government, Niezabitowska insisted these policies do not consist in propaganda and that the government is going to provide honest information on the condition of the economy and the state.

Employment of Polish Citizens Abroad

Asked about the possibilities for employment of Polish citizens abroad, Niezabitowska said that work is under way on a law on demonopolization in this area but warned that most states do not show any interest in signing agreements with Poland on employment of Polish citizens in their countries.

She also promised that the government will surely deal with the problem of discrimination against Polish citizens in the visa issuing policies pursued by some states.

Walesa Knows Government Economic Programme

Niezabitowska announced that on October 13 Lech Walesa met with Poland's Vice-Premier and Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz who briefed him in detail on his government's economic programme in connection with Walesa's scheduled visit to the U.S. Walesa was particularly interested in matters of the privatization of the economy.

Prime Minister Appoints New Undersecretaries

LD1710230189 Warsaw PAP in English 2056 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 17—Acting on the motion of minister of foreign economic relations, Poland's prime minister appointed Dariusz Ledworowski, 40, undersecretary of state, and on the motion of finance minister the premier appointed Krzysztof Aleksy Lis, aged 40, undersecretary of state and government plenipotentiary for changes in ownership system and undersecretary of state.

On the motion of minister of internal affairs, the prime minister recalled General Wladyslaw Pozoga from the post of undersecretary of state and first deputy minister of internal affairs in connection with his joining the diplomatic service.

Sejm Commission Clears Rakowski Government

LD1810210389 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] The responsibility of Premier Rakowski's government for exceeding the budget and bringing about economic catastrophe is important and without doubt. However, there is no need to formulate a motion to bring its members to constitutional responsibility. Our assessment should serve to avoid similar mistakes by future governments as well as creating a system of protecting the country against negative decisions. Those were the conclusions of a many-hour meeting of the extraordinary Sejm commission for analyzing and assessing the activity of the retiring government. This was formulated by Deputy Ryszard Bugaj, the commssion's chairman.

Polish Socialist Party To Begin Activities

LD1710201889 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] In Warsaw on Saturday [14 October], a 10-strong group of doyens from the pre-war Polish Socialist Party [PPS] and the Polish Socialist Party Freedom, Equality, Independence [PPS-WRN] held a meeting. PPS Chairman Jan Jozef Lipski participated in the meeting, which declared the beginning of activities by the PPS.

The group appeals to its colleagues in the PPS-WRN to join the PPS, led by Jan Jozef Lipski.

Citizen's Parliamentary Caucus Forms Econ Group

LD1710114389 Warsaw PAP in English 2251 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 16—Several dozen deputies and senators, members of various economic societies, have formed an economic group within the citizen's parliamentary caucus.

Members of the group today adopted a programmatic declaration which reads in part:

"The appointment of the cabinet by Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki puts us in a new historical situation. The final assessment of the government will depend on the way of solving the basic economic problems. While fully supporting the announced radical changes in Poland's economic system, we come out in favour of conducting them in tune with principles of market economy.

"As deputies and senators of the citizen's parliamentary caucus we want to act for:

1. Supporting initiatives aimed at restructuring the economy towards its more liberal model,

2. Shaping society's economic consciousness and inspiring initiative and entrepreneurship,

3. Working out our own economic programmes.

"We come out for Christian personalistic concept of man and respect for the human being reflected in it. These values have to be embodied in the adopted economic concepts and the solving of economic problems must proceed in tune with Christian ethics," the declaration read.

Text of Solidarity Statement on Radio, TV

LD1410022489 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] Wroclaw, Oct. 13—The Solidarity National Coordination Committee of the Radio and TV, continuing debate here today, issued a statment saying in part that they are aware that the radio, and especially the television, lost public confidence.

We fully share the critical assessment of our organization given by head of the Citizens' Caucus Bronislaw Geremek at his recent press conference. We also share the opinion that the radio and TV should be subordinated to the parliament, the statement continued.

We demand swift and radical programmic and organizational changes. This cannot be done without radical personnel reshuffle. Lack of decisions in this respect results in further internal destruction in all the units of the Polish radio and television. Instead of rebuilding the credibility, we deepen the moral crisis in our organization, the statement concluded.

Gdansk Journalists Protest Publishing Monopoly

LD1510200189 Warsaw PAP in English 1852 GMT 15 Oct 89

[Text] Gdansk, Oct. 15—The local PAP correspondents here received the text of an open letter sent by the board of the Gdansk chapter of the SDP [Association of Polish Journalists] Polish Journalists' Association to the president of the main board of the RSW [Cooperative Worker's Publishing House] "Ksiazka-Prasa-Ruch" publishing concern.

The letter concerns SDP's taking over the issuing and editing of the local daily DZIENNIK BALTYCKI. The paper, being the second morning daily appearing here next to the GLOS WYBRZEZA, has been issued since September 4, 1989 with a new sub-heading "independent paper of the coast". The letter reads in part:

"The sense of realism requires that current role of Gdansk in Poland's life should be taken into account along with the needs of new political and social forces here, and especially the interests of citizen's movement and future local self-government.

"In this situation, the existence of three dailies, issued by one publisher and depending on one political party, that is the RSW and PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] on this readers' market, is socially unjustified and contrary to the expectations of the public opinion," the letter stated.

Polish Priest's Aims, Death Remembered

LD1810202989 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Klemens Szaniawski eulogy on fifth anniversary of the death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko; no video available]

[Excerpts] Five years ago, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a Polish priest, died a martyr's death, murdered by members of the Security Services. I could stop at that. But I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to reflect a moment on this anniversary. I can't imagime that there exists in Poland an adult who doesn't know who Father Jerzy Popieluszko was and in what cause he died. Maybe my few words will serve as a stimulus to our collective memory.

The greatness of Father Jerzy became manifest at the most difficult time, at the time of martial law. He was everywhere where people needed him: in the courts, where Solidarity people went on trial; at home in Zoliborz, where he was always surrounded by young people; and afterwards, by an ever larger, ever growing number of people, who came because this was the [emphasis on preceding word] Father Popieluszko, the one who held masses for the homeland and for those who were suffering the most for it. [passage omitted]

Father Jerzy was aware that he could be killed at any moment. There was no shortage of warnings. He calmly regarded the possibility. Today, when so many of the matters he fought for are being implemented, let us remember that there is much in them of his thought, his heart, and, finally, his martyrdom.

Honecker's Resignation Noted in Broadcast

AU1810213089 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] took place in Berlin today. The communique of the plenum says that Comrade Erich Honecker took the floor at the start of proceedings and asked to be released from his positions for health reasons. The Central Committee acceded to this request and released Comrade Erich Honecker from his positions as general secretary of the SED Central Committee, member of the Politburo, chairman of the State Council, and chairman of the National Defense Council of the GDR. The Central Committee highly valued his long activity devoted to the party and the GDR and cordially thanked him for his lifelong political activity.

At the Politburo's proposal, the Central Committee unanimously elected Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as general secretary of the SED Central Committee. At Comrade Erich Honecker's proposal, the Central Committee conveyed to the GDR People's Chamber the proposal that Comrade Egon Krenz should be elected chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council. Comrade Egon Krenz made a speech on the current political situation and the party's tasks.

Ceausescu Congratulates Krenz

AU1910123489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1211 GMT 19 Oct 89

["Congratulatory Telegram"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/10/1989—The RCP [Romanian Communist Party] general secretary sent the general secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Egon Krenz, the following telegram:

In the name of the CC of the RCP and of myself I most warmly congratulate you on your election to the high office of general secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], and wish you all the best.

I express my conviction that the durable relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the SED founded on full equality, mutual confidence and respect, the fruitful manifold collaboration and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic will develop ever more vigorously also in future, for the good and in the interest of both our peoples, and of the general cause of peace and socialism. I trust the close cooperation between our parties and countries in the world arena will strengthen continuously to serve the interests of unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, of the communist and worker parties, of all revolutionary and progressive forces, of peoples in their fight for peace, disarmament and cooperation in Europe and the world.

I take this opportunity to re-state the full solidarity of our party and people with the struggle of the communists and peoples of the German Democratic Republic for socialism, peace, understanding and broad cooperation internationally.

I wish you success in your high party mission, new and ever bigger achievements in the implementation of the country's socioeconomic development programmes, in the whole work of socialist construction in the German Democratic Republic.

Nation Elected to UN Security Council

AU1810205789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES, 18/10/1989—Romania was elected a member of the Security Council for a two-year term, as of January 1, 1990, in the plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly of October 18.

Romania's election to that prestigious decision-making political body of the world organization that has 15 members is yet another telling expression of the world recognition of its steady, active and constructive contribution, of the topical character and value of the initiatives and proposals of profound reverberation of President Nicolae Ceausescu for the promotion, consolidation and defence of international peace and security, for the lasting settlement of the major issues of mankind, for increasing the UN role and efficiency in the democratization of the international relations, in the development of the multilateral cooperation in all domains.

Romania's election to the Security Council for the third time now also illustrates the wide appreciation and valuation enjoyed by its laborious activity deployed for almost three decades at the United Nations for the establishment of new-type interstate relations, relying upon the principles of law, justice and equity.

The capacity of member of the Security Council will open new vistas for Romania's powerful assertion internationally through a greater contribution to the steady implementation of the noble ideals of international peace and security, of building a peaceful, better and more just world on our planet, in harmony with all peoples' aspirations.

UN Delegate Stresses Need for Strategy

AU1210212189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1951 GMT 12 Oct 89

["Romanian Representative's Address During Debates of UNCTAD Council"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Geneva (AGERPRES) 12/10/1989—During the debates of the session of the UNCTAD [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development] council which examines the contribution the organization could make to the elaboration of the international development strategy for 1991-2000, the Romanian representative highlighted the need for the future strategy to be a genuine complex programme of measures and actions, of

as committing character as possible, apt to stimulate a broad international cooperation on equitable terms, support the developing countries' efforts for economic and social progress, thus contributing to the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The need was stressed for the strategy to be a useful instrument in providing as good as possible working and living conditions for the citizens of every country, liquidating unemployment and ensuring an appropriate professional, technical, cultural and scientific training of working people, of the youth in particular, and solving the housing question by the year 2000.

The speaker underscored that the starting point in the drafting of the international development strategy should be the recognition and sanctioning of the inalienable right of each country, of each people to freely choose its own economic and social development path without any pressure from the outside. The international strategy must also contribute to the global, political and economic settlement of the developing countries' foreign debt crisis, to the radical restructuring of the current international monetary and financial system, to the democratization of the international financial bodies.

UN Delegate Says Charter Not Fully Observed

AU1310164989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1515 GMT 13 Oct 89

["Romanian Address to the U.N. Economic and Financial Committee"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/10/1989—Romania's position on the item in the U.N. General Assembly session's agenda titled "The Translation Into Fact of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States" was set forth by the Romanian representative at the Economic and Financial Committee. Consistently applying the Charter's principles to its political and economic relations, and amplifying dialogue and cooperation with other states, Romania considers that they fully keep valid and important at present. Any reference to the Charter must be made in the context of the states' efforts in the 1970s toward using the UN mechanism for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Romanian representative expressed concern over the fact that a series of the Charter's basic principles were not and are not fully observed like, for instance, each state's right to choose its own development path in accordance with its political, social and cultural values, with the wish of its own people, and without any outside interference.

Pleading for the strict observance of the Charter's principles and provisions, Romania speaks up for the elimination from the international economic relations of any attempts and actions to make economic cooperation and commercial exchanges conditional upon political reasons like the introduction of private ownership over the means of production and the adoption of the so-called market mechanism. The observance, in compliance with the Charter's provisions, of all peoples' right to option is an essential prerequisite for a constructive dialogue in the international life, including the sphere of economic relations among all states, whatever their size, economic potential of number of inhabitants.

Referring to the item on human settlements, the Romanian representative underscored that the implementation of the global strategy adopted should remain a major concern of the relevant actions in the system of the United Nations for the next decade. In this context, it is particularly important to recognize the direct link between the resolution of problems related to housing and the satisfaction of other social demands. Romania's policy in this domain is part and parcel of the global housing strategy till the year 2000. Reference was also made to Romania's experience and achievements in housing construction, especially in the last two-and-a-half decades, with emphasis on the fact that now more than 80 per cent of the country's population live in new flats and houses, and the fulfillment of the next five-year plan provisions provides for the meeting of housing demands in urban areas, and the continual improvement of the living conditions and the standard of living across the country.

Coman Receives Mozambique Frelimo Official

AU1310202989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/10/1989—On October 13, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], received Major-General Eduardo Da Silva Nihia, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], deputy defense minister and national political commissar of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is paying a visit to Romania.

On the occasion the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, was conveyed a warm salute and cordial wishes on behalf of Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of Frelimo, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Thanking, Ion Coman requested that President Joaquim Alberto Chissano be conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the interview, the fine relations were highlighted between the parties, peoples and armies of the two countries, relations which develop in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level.

Also present was Lieutenant-General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army's Higher Political Council.

GDR Education Minister, Delegation Visit

AU1310201989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/10/1989—A delegation led by Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of higher and technical education of the German Democratic Republic, visited Romania over 10-13 October.

The delegation had talks with executives of the Ministry of Education and Instruction, saw round higher learning units, places of social and cultural interest in Bucharest and Brasov. The guests got acquainted with achievements in developing and modernizing Romanian education, with the working and living conditions ensured to the young generation.

Received by Elena Ceausescu

AU1310201789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/10/1989—Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, received Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister for higher and technical education of the German Democratic Republic, who paid a visit to Romania.

The guest thanked for the interview granted, for the invitation to visit Romania, for the possibility to get acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements in socialist construction.

During the interview stress was laid on the two countries' concerns for the modernization and improvement of instruction, of the process of revolutionary education and multilateral training of the young generation, to meet the exigencies of the contemporary revolution in science and technology, the requirements of the implementation of the socialist development programmes of Romania and of the GDR.

Likewise, emphasis was placed on the good results scored in expanding bilateral cooperation in education, scientific and technological research, which falls within the fruitful cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The resolve was expressed to more broadly develop cooperation in those important areas, on the basis of the understandings covenanted at top level, in the interest of socialist construction in the two countries, of their advance on the path of progress and civilization.

During the talk stress was laid on the role school, education play in thoroughly training the youth for work and life, in their socialist upbringing and in their molding as future builders of socialism and communism, as promoters of peace, understanding and cooperation among peoples.

Ceausescu Visits Bucharest Food Industry Units

AU1310204189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 13 Oct 89

["President Nicolae Ceausescu Pays a Working Visit to Food Industry Units"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/10/1989—On 13 October, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a working visit to Bucharest units of the food industry.

The new working dialogue of the RCP general secretary with executives of the relevant ministry and of the municipal people's council, with the collectivities of the units visited focused on priority questions of the development and modernization of production in food industry, more particularly the production of meat and meat preparations.

The new slaughter house, built within the Bucharest Meat Processing Complex, where, according to those established on the spot, another two technological lines are to be commissioned, as well as the old slaughter house, which is to be turned into a meat preparations manufacturing enterprise were visited.

At another unit, the meat preparations and canned meat enterprise, possibilities were examined of increasing and diversifying production, through the assembly of an additional technological line and the taking of technical and organizational measures to double the current production already in November.

Leadership Change in GDR 'Surprising'

AU1810200589 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Here is Branislav Canak, our foreign policy commentator, on changes in the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the possible further course of political events:

Long awaited but nevertheless surprising news: This could be the briefest comment on the news of Erich Honecker's departure. That is to say, the inevitability of stepping down or replacement became almost a certainty at the point when changes in the European East picked up speed. The national trauma of the exodus of East Germans was just as painful for those who left as for those who remained. This is also a painful episode for all those who thereby lost yet more support for claims about the advantage and supremacy of real socialism.

Not only because of his activity in his two posts as the head of party and state but also, above all, because of the entire political context, Erich Honecker became the personification of a time that is inexorably passing. Erich Honecker has been the party general secretary and the chairman of the State Council for 13 years and has been in the party leadership since 1959. In the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, he was responsible for the most sensitive security jobs: Among other things, he led the action to erect the Berlin Wall in 1961.

There is no doubt that the GDR was a symbol of a stable economy and stable social relations in Honecker's era. As the ideological showpiece of the socialist community, it long held the role of the crowning proof of the unimagined possibilities of a real socialist political and economic model.

In all respects, the GDR continues to have a not inconsiderable advantage over the other members of the family, but in comparison with other European countries more and more cause for serious concern is appearing by the day.

The (?continued) emigration of citizens to the West but, obviously much more, the growing tension among those who do not want to leave made Honecker leave, despite the explanation of the reasons for his departure.

Moscow is definitely more and more deeply concerned at the possibility of a repetition of the widespread unrest of, for example, 36 years ago. But the warning that Berlin does not expect the support of the Soviet Union if such a situation developed, has in practical terms left its stamp on Honecker's career.

Therefore, the news was expected but surprising because of the relative speed with which the party leadership decided on such a solution. Honecker is being replaced by his political favorite, the youngest 52-year-old member of the Politburo, Egon Krenz. Krenz is a representative of the hard line and if he decides on reform, this will only be new choreography on the same stage with the same backdrop. In his time, Krenz spent 3 years in the high political school in Moscow and is now called a characterless politician. They say that in Moscow Krenz met the then-chief of the KGB intelligence service, Viktor Cebrikov, who recommended him to Honecker.

Egon Krenz has so far been the official second man in the party leadership so, therefore, it is worth waiting to see if his election was the result of automatism for the sake of tactics to avoid uproar in an otherwise until recently idyllic peace in the ruling heirarchy. In any case, the GDR is entering a period of instability and agitation that is much more serious than the agitation on the streets of Leipzig of the last few days.

Economic Talks With GDR Held in Belgrade

AU1810111689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Economic Talks Between GDR and SFRY"]

[Text] Belgrade (ADN)—Helmut Dersch, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Heavy Machinery and Installation Construction, and Milenko Sarac, first deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, discussed in Belgrade the deepening of cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY in the field of heavy machinery construction. Focal issues were the expansion of cooperation in traditional fields, including equipment for open pit mining, and in new fields of high and top technologies, and the tapping of further forms of cooperation for the 1991-95 period. Discussions on these issues were also held in the Executive Councils of the Republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, as well as with presidents and directors general of important large Yugoslav enterprises.

Aims of Markovic's U.S. Visit Previewed

AU1710200489 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14-15 Oct 89 p 1

[Djoko Kesic commentary: "What We Need $1 Billion For"]

[Text] Markovic has left for the United States with the image of a man who is resolutely supporting the intention to implement the economic reform in Yugoslavia and to fight toughly and firmly for market principles, something which is also opening the door to an extremely thorough social reform in a socialist country. Arriving recently from West European countries, he stepped on the American soil with the echo of open support and some encouragement to his program. Therefore, the motto of his visit to the United States—"We are not seeking help but understanding, support, and cooperation"—was accepted by American businessmen and politicians as being comprehensible and persuasive.

What are Markovic's arguments in his visit to the United States and why can that visit be very significant for our economic and social reform?

Although that can by no means be attributed to his personality or his position as a premier, Markovic has set off for this visit across the Atlantic with a negative payload. Seen from an American angle, he is coming from a country where civil rights and human freedom rest on uncertain grounds. This myopic American view is based on the fact that Yugoslavia has an undefined situation in which reformers still have to fight with dogmatists and to ensure their prestige, and there is, besides, the general truth that Yugoslavia is no longer an important factor of global politics.

Markovic's visit to the United States has undoubtedly been chosen with political skill and wisdom. It is taking place at the moment when Markovic has completed some of the measures of an economic policy which, according to him, should represent the backbone of our system and a prerequisite for starting economic and social reforms. Our premier has placed the following trump cards on the negotiating table: changes to be made in the economic system in order to put private and social sectors on an equal footing, legal possibilities to be opened for a competition between social and private, as well as domestic and foreign capital, free foreign trade, pluralism in capital ownership, pluralism of ownership over enterprises, a 30-percent increase in the exports to hard currency area, an increase in imports, growth of foreign exchange reserves, an almost $5 billion reduction in foreign debt this year. These are undoubtedly worthy reasons which, along with financial and other support received from West European countries, accredit Markovic with something more than only a Yugoslav significance.

During talks with top Americans in economy, finance, and politics, Markovic was demanding a change in the attitude the United States has toward the Yugoslav reform and the Yugoslav state in general. Why has trade and technical and technological cooperation between the two countries been stagnating or even falling and why does a resistance, often accompanied with one-sided political views, appear among American partners? Yugoslavia has been opening the door to the European convertible market and investing great efforts and incurring huge material losses in doing so, so why then does a different attitude toward our goods prevail on the American market? A different U.S. attitude toward Yugoslavia could have crucial importance for the economic and social reforms in our country.

Ante Markovic is probably the first Yugoslav official not to have crossed the Atlantic with the sole intention of bringing "a bagful of money." Yugoslavia does need fresh money, but at this moment it is in an equal need of cooperation, understanding, and confidence. True, as he said to the American television network, WIN, Markovic also seeks a specific financial support of $1 billion for the rescue of the banking system, as well as a support for embarking upon a new development cycle based on a new and considerably more efficient structure, something which would turn us toward world currents.

This demand differs essentially from all previous ones. If Yugoslavia is granted this financial support, this will be the first money from abroad not to go down the drain. Markovic simply plans for the state to buy shares worth $1 billion from the banks which, according to the reformist principle, should operate as stock companies with doubtful debts amounting to about $13 billion at the moment.

Markovic's concept is clear. Systemic reform laws may remain a dead letter in the present Yugoslav divisions, with no market and sound money. One should ensure money which would become a flywheel to move the mechanism of the rusty economic machine. Markovic thinks that the money of an unidentified origin (republican and provincial, we think) will begin creating general Yugoslav interests and breaking apart barriers between republican markets. Markovic counts on the support from the United States and Western European countries in financing new development programs in line with world trend. His calculations are not reduced to merely get money. He wants foreign capital to be invested through joint ventures with a view to receiving modern technology from the developed world, something which would open the doors to the developed countries' markets at the same time. Our country would undoubtedly invest some of its foreign exchange reserves that would amount to $7-8 billion by the end of the year. Besides, Markovic hopes that the money and securities market will start working and that money markets will break down the fetters of narrow republican and provincial interests, that is, that market will win in the conflict between socialism and money.

Time will soon show how correct the calculations of Ante Markovic and his cabinet are. It will be the worst if it turns out that his programs are met with more understanding abroad than in our country and if it becomes clear that his ideas are ahead of the times in which our socialism lives.

Consequences of 'Reawakened Terrorism' Assessed

AU1510192589 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Oct 89 p 1

[Bozidar Andrejic commentary: "Lists for Shootings"]

[Text] The day before yesterday, an unknown person fired a shot at the window of the Sarajevo offices of Adrija Airways of Ljubljana. If the anonymous phone call to the editorial offices of the VECERNJE NOVOSTI is to be believed, the "responsibility for this act"—an unusual terrorist phrase for us—has been admitted by the "Yugoslavia" organization.

The anonymous caller also gave the editorial offices a short list of the most senior Slovene officials and certain

writers who—if this organization exists, and the state security service "has no information that would point to such a thing"—will supposedly also be shot at in the next few days.

Certain editorial offices recently received similar (handwritten) messages from the (non)existent organization called "Axis" [Osovina] whose full expanded name includes the abbreviated names (as on car license plates) of several Yugoslav towns (from most communities). It can be seen from the letter that this group was set up during the Summer vacation. In its messages to the newspapers, "Axis" called for the calming of national passions. If this does not happen, it offered a list of several people, this time mainly journalists and publicists, who will be the "first targets."

Circumstances are such that we must also recall the explosion in the POLITIKA offices in Osijek.

Even if such groups do not exist or their "formation" were only an adolescents' game—which is also not in the least bit harmless at this intense time—the reality of the shooting in Sarajevo is more than a serious warning and not just because of the fact of the reawakening of terrorism on the wave of inflamed national passions.

The actual thought that someone could arrive at the idea of killing for the sake of "Yugoslavism" sends shivers down the spine.

However, there are more important things than shivers. First, this event (once again) poses the question: Do our various divisions have to go so far that as a unique counterpoint they receive these horrifying lists of shootings? Can the public continue to be officially and rashly mollified with the idea that these "organizations" are nothing, simply because the security services do not "have the information that would point to such a thing." Using simple logic, it is possible to comprehend that, as in interconnected beakers in a political laboratory, and according to the logic of "provoked" nationalisms—already a reality in our country—if the pamphlet of the "organization for secession and independence," an organization which does not shy away from such methods to achieve its goal, reaches the public, it can be realistically expected that, at least as a reaction (in principle), an organization will appear for unification that will also stop at nothing.

Furthermore, of great significance is the extent to which the so-called "official politicians" facilitate these occurrences. This is because the political counterpart to the shooting in Sarajevo could certainly be a call to arms concealed by the authority of senior officials. Just as in the broader sense, these excesses are an undoubted consequence of the almost legalized and national political divisions that have reached fanaticism.

However, reason should stand above daily politics, above everything else. Reason says: If Yugoslavia and Yugoslavism had to once be defended with weapons and if, possibly, such situations continue to exist, it is nevertheless certain that this is not the time nor the circumstances in Yugoslavia, particularly if such things are judged by usurpers, no matter how embittered they are.

3 Explosions Go Off in Zagreb 'Last 10 Days'

AU1510201589 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 89 p 16

[E. Makovicka report: "Sowers of Fear"]

[Text] Three detonations have echoed throughout Zagreb in the last 10 days. They are called detonations probably, or fortunately, because of their very weak explosive force. We could discover from the sparse statements issued so far that no powerful explosive was used, and we know that there were fortunately no casualties among the chance passers-by. However, this can be no consolation.

The first target of the still unidentified attacker was the "Prosveta" book shop at 25 Masarik Street, and several days later an explosion disturbed the inhabitants of the Spansko housing settlement in New Zagreb. The calm lasted only 5 days before a third explosion went off at 115 Maksimirski Street. The target this time was the "Progress" car parts shop from Belgrade.

All three explosions have the following in common: they were of low intensity, they were caused by unidentified attackers, with unidentified explosive devices, there were no human casualties, and there was not much damage done. The Secretariat for Internal Affairs was first informed of all three explosions by terrified citizens. Sowing fear and disturbing the public were obviously the aims of this sabotage. There has so far been no official statement about the culprit or the motives for these explosions. However, people's imaginations are working and concern is increasing. The feeling of insecurity and fear is growing.

Various guesses can be heard from the sidelines about the identities of the potential killers, ranging from pathologically disturbed people to nationalists of all hues, and the attackers of the "Prosveta" book shop could even have been against Rushdie's book "The Satanic Verses" which is actually published by this publishing house in our country.

A threatening letter to TANJUG in Zagreb and the VJESNIK editorial offices were sent by members of the self-appointed "Croatian State-Founding Brothers" nevertheless throws somewhat more light on the reasons for the vandalism that they carried out, if it was they who did it. The letter says that both explosions were "only a warning" to the Serbian centralist-unitarist-imperialist movement and support for the events in Slovenia. The "Croatian State-Founding Brothers" are declaring war on the "Orthodox shield against Islamic fundamentalism in the Balkans" and say that there will be a real explosion

at "Prosveta" if it does not withdraw "The Satanic Verses" which insult the religious feelings of Croat Muslims....

The Zagreb events are not isolated, of course. In Sarajevo last week, shots were fired at the branches of Adrija Airways and the Nis Electronics Firm. Should one add to this last Spring's explosion in the POLITIKA editorial offices in Osijek and the series of sabotage explosions against memorials to the National Liberation Struggle in Dalmatia, whose perpetrators have not yet been discovered either?

Croat Party Official on Members' Different Views

AU1310214089 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Oct 89 p 5

[Zoran Krzelj report: "The Flexible Pattern of Nationalism"]

[Excerpts] Split, 5 Oct—The current sociopolitical situation in Dalmatia and Yugoslavia was discussed at the session of the Intercommunal Conference of the League of Communists of Dalmatia last night. [passage omitted]

Dragutin Dimitrovic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia, was among those who spoke at the session last night. Dimitrovic has recently been visiting larger towns in Dalmatia and talking with party leaderships there. In his speech, Dimitrovic pointed out the large differences in political views in Dalmatia which should be brought closer during the time before the party congresses. He has learned about these views during the talks with communists from various places in Dalmatia.

One could hear in Knin, Dimitrovic said, that all of this about Slovene amendments means the breakup of the SFRY and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and that asymmetric federation in Sinj is the very thing Croatia should create if it wants to survive. So we must carry out our political activity between these extremes. Both statements were made within the League of Communists and are expressions of the mood among party members living at a distance of about 40 km.

Dimitrovic then said that there is a public opinion that the stands that members express are exclusively their own and are not the expression of the views of the Presidium, in this case meaning Ivo Druzic's statements concerning this problem.

Big Differences

I must say that before the 27th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and on the basis of all of the information we possessed about all of this, including the conclusions of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia held consultations with all members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia from Croatia with whom it was possible to hold consultations and adopted stances about which there were no disagreements.

There are also big differences concerning the struggle against nationalism, Dragutin Dimitrovic said. Views range from the thesis held by some party secretaries that there is no Serbian nationalism and that Croatian nationalism is dominant, constantly violating the principles of the Regional Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Croatia and tyrannizing Serbs in Croatia. Moreover, there is also Slovene separatism, which is allegedly endangering Yugoslavia at the moment. Finally, comrades in Obrovac said recently that by expressing its views about Slovene amendments, Croatia has expressed its separatist and nationalist position.

On the other hand, there are assessments that Serbian nationalism represents a basic danger for Yugoslavia and that political activity in Croatia has failed to put up appropriate barriers and obstacles to such stances and positions, that the danger is obvious, and so one should behave differently.

In Dimitrovic's opinion, when solving a situation with such differences in views on the same thing, one should start from the principle of national equality, which has always been the foundation of the stable relations in the SFRY.

Our position and clear orientation is not to oppose nationalisms that we feel around us with another type of nationalism, Dimitrovic said at the end of his speech, because I think that market and political pluralism are offering us the opportunity to break up this nationalist homogenization and that any nationalist homogenization will wear out with time and manifest its own meaninglessness.

Slovene TU Organizations Seek Independence

AU1610174189 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] The Slovene trade union organizations plan to transform themselves into independent trade union organizations which would have a new role in business operations conducted under the market conditions. At today's session of the republican council the delegates endorsed the draft of the new program and the transformation of trade union organizations, as well as the provisions of the statute which will be proposed to the congress together with other documents by March of next year.

Here is a report from Ljubljana by Relja Atanasijevic:

The independent trade unions of Slovenia have been conceptualized as autonomous organizations with their own programs drafted according to the needs of their own membership and not according to the will or wish of the state and political and business authorities. From a

strategic point of view, the transformed workers' organizations are envisaged as a creative opposition in relation to others. They retains the right to independently appear in the parliament. They particularly stress that they do not want to be party or state organizations, but organizations founded with the purpose of cooperating with all [words indistinct]. They accept coalition with others provided that they themselves can determine conditions regarding the economic and social rights of the trade union membership.

This also refers to relations with the Socialist Alliance. The draft program states that the aim of the independent Slovene trade unions is to fight for a decent life, democratic socialism, and self-management.

Bearing in mind the market conditions for conducting business activities, the reorganized trade unions point out that the workers should have the right to make decisions concerning the main questions of socioeconomic development, and to be accountable for them. The management and their teams should enjoy the freedom to create and change business policies and make decisions in enterprises, and to be accountable for them.

In this context they support the principle of collective employment [Kolektivno Zaposljavanje], but not at any price that would be dangerous to enterprises. This does not mean that the excess and unsuccessful workers should simply be dismissed. In this connection it is necessary to provide justice and social security.

Finally, let us say that the membership in independent trade unions is envisaged to be voluntary and that trade union organizations will finance their activities themselves.

Slovene Opposition Chairman on Next Elections

AU1710130589 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Interview with Ivan Oman, chairman of the Slovene Peasant Alliance, by Armin Wolf; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Wolf] Mr Oman, if a referendum were to be held in Slovenia today on the republic's secession from Yugoslavia, how many Slovenes do you think would vote in favor of secession?

[Oman] I think, certainly 70 percent.

[Wolf] The constitutional change that has recently been adopted provides for Slovenia's secession from Yugoslavia. Why do you not do that?

[Oman] Well, I still hope that we can save this state through democratization. These conflicts between different ethnic groups have arisen because of the current bad economic situation. If this can be improved, the political situation will also improve.

[Wolf] What should be done in your view?

[Oman] In my view, political democracy must first be realized. This is the basis for all reforms.

[Wolf] Elections are scheduled for the spring of next year. In what form will the opposition participate? Many different groups have meanwhile sprung up in Slovenia. Will they run separately against the Communists or will they form a union?

[Oman] The opposition groups will form an opposition block, and I hope that the opposition will win.

[Wolf] Will there also be a joint candidate?

[Oman] Yes, of course.

[Wolf] Has a decision been made as to the person? There are people who think that you will be the candidate.

[Oman] Yes. We will see.

[Wolf] Is it likely that you will be the common candidate?

[Oman] Yes.

[Wolf] What election results do you expect?

[Oman] In my view, the result will be 50 to 50, for the party and for the opposition.

[Wolf] According to opinion polls, the Communists are doing very badly.

[Oman] Yes, this is right. However, communist party leader Kucan is very popular.

[Wolf] What kind of government do you expect in Slovenia after the elections, provided that you receive the majority of votes?

[Oman] I expect a coalition. Even if the opposition receives a majority, we will try to form a government, also with the Communists.

[Wolf] Why? Why not form a government that includes only the opposition?

[Oman] This would be too dangerous in the current situation.

[Wolf] What do you think should be the first steps of such a government?

[Oman] A new constitution would have to be drafted, democracy would have to be introduced in the whole country, and reforms in the direction of confederation would have to be carried out. Subsequently, economic reforms in the spirit of a market economy can be tackled.

[Wolf] Would this constitution have to grant greater independence to Slovenia?

[Oman] Yes. A people that does not have an army of its own cannot say that it is a real people, a nation, and, above all, an independent and sovereign nation. This applies to our people as well.

[Wolf] This means that you want to have an army of your own.

[Oman] Yes, of course.

[Wolf] If the opposition wins the spring elections, how will Belgrade react? Are you afraid of reprisals by Belgrade?

[Oman] I think that Slovenia cannot be compared with Kosovo. It is not possible to use the military against us.

Serbian Protest Meeting Held in Prizren

AU1710144289 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 11 Oct 89 p 6

[V. Bytyci report: "Demands for the Election of New Cadres"]

[Text] Prizren, 10 Oct—A protest meeting of Serbian and Montenegrin citizens of Prizren Commune, attended by an extremely small number of citizens of other nationalities, was organized yesterday for the 11th evening in a row since 29 September. The gathering was planned to take place in the Jovanka R. Kica Community Center, but was moved to the "Worker" Cinema because of the high degree of interest and the arrival of people from other parts of the commune. More than 500 people attended. Jurij Bajec, member of the Serbian League of Communists [LC] Central Committee Presidium; Tomislav Sekulic, secretary to the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium; Cerkin Bytyci, member of the Prizren LC Communal Committee Presidium; Dragan Stankovic, president of the Prizren LC Communal Committee; and other communal officials also attended.

The Proposed List Not Accepted

Ljubisa Jevtic, secretary to the local community's LC basic organization, delivered an opening speech, and said that we have rejected all the nominations of possible candidates for leading party bodies; we cannot accept their nomination, because they were the authors of the mistaken policies that have been pursued up till now. These people rejected the candidates we proposed, this speaker said, and called our own candidates Rankovicites, Cominformists, and so forth.

We have therefore demanded at our gatherings that deserving and clearly Yugoslav-minded people should be appointed to positions of leadership. This speaker also discusses ideopolitical differentiation, saying that it has hardly begun yet, and that it has been carried out superficially where it has begun. Srboljub Cocanovic said that, if the demands of Serbian and Montenegrin citizens are not met, they will hand in their party membership cards. Joining the discussion, Milenko Babovic spoke emotionally about all the wrongs which, according to him, have been done to the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. This speaker called the approved amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia a shameful act and a further step toward the disintegration of Yugoslavia. We do not demand, he said, anything more or less than others: We want to be equal. We want to know who has been standing in the way of ideopolitical differentiation in the Prizren LC Communal Committee Presidium so far. As far as emigration is concerned, nothing has been done. Another speaker called the gathering a justifiable one.

Mention was also made of the funeral of Aqif Beqiri, who, Boro Kujundjic said, was the son of a Ballist [member of non-communist Albanian resistance movement in World War II]. Pristina Television had covered his funeral, but had seen no reason to report the death of Jovo Jovanovic. This speaker also mentioned 14 schoolteachers in Zur, who, he said, had sent their pupils out to demonstrate. He also mentioned many head teachers of schools and managers of enterprises who are ideopolitically unsuitable. Kujundjic also did not fail to mention the League of Prizren building [movement calling for Albanian independence, formed in 1878], saying that the Gestapo had built it. Thousands of Albanian schoolchildren from Kosovo and other areas visit it each summer, while they supposedly do not visit the monument to the war heroes at Landovica.

This individual then criticized Baskim Hisari, and then attacked Franc Setinc and many managers of enterprises.

Krsto Tanaskovic then spoke about the national composition of cadres, saying that all the seven courts in the district of Prizren are headed by Albanians.

No Favor to the Majority

Joining the discussion, Tomislav Sekulic said that recently there have again been gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins in many areas. This has created a serious psychological atmosphere, and one must ask whether the situation is more serious now than before. We must also ask whether what we achieved through the constitutional changes in Serbia has created unity and a single policy in the Kosovo LC, and whether anything in the province has changed. We must assess the situation better, because it is not enough to merely describe it. All these things are a result of the mistaken policy pursued in Kosovo, and it is therefore time for us to return to legal organizations. As regards the constitutional changes, they were carried out in order to ensure that Serbia will exert a greater influence throughout its own territory, and for no other purpose, despite what some say. The purpose of the rallies, protests, petitions, and so forth was to reflect the real situation in Kosovo. There will be no favor shown to the majority in our legal organizations.

It is important to restore our wavering confidence, and to unite and live together as equals. Careerism and power struggles still exist, and if the situation continues like this, every leadership will collapse.

There can be no confusion about cadre policy: It must be a public matter, and people who enjoy the masses' trust must be elected. There must inevitably be major cadre changes and a renewal of the leadership. You yourselves must also study the list of nominated candidates once again. We have expressed our opinion on who ought to be president of the LC in this commune.

The new committee, like its presidium, may include more than one member from the old committee. Tomislav Sekulic said that we have declared the elections to be void in some areas where they were not conducted according to the specified procedure.

We must admit that we have not succeeded in mobilizing the masses to the proper extent and that their reaction is a reasonable one. As for the accusations leveled against various cadres, we will act responsibly, and either these cadres will receive what they deserve, or we will refute slurs against them as baseless.

In connection with the criticism of Baskim Hisari, Tomislav Sekulic said that serious accusations had been made here, and we must find out if there is any evidence for them. We will settle matters, for this is the only way of doing something to stabilize the situation. We must realize that it is not the LC alone that is authorized to solve problems, but other forces must also commit themselves to the task. The situation is slowly improving and things are changing, Tomislav Sekulic said at the end of his speech.

There Will Be No First- and Second-Class Citizens in Kosovo

Joining the discussion, Jurij Bajec, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, said that we fought for the constitutional changes in order not to be divided into first- and second-class citizens. You must join with us in helping to carry through our policies to the end.

A glance at the report of the Prizren LC Communal Committee shows that we have not succeeded in stemming emigration, and that there are major social problems. The situation is still involved and we must therefore be self-critical and admit that we all, from the Central Committee to the commune, could have worked harder. Bajec went on to say that it is no good discussing the dead, in the way that we have discussed many people today who are in their graves. We would do better to look at the present and overcome the current situation. We must certainly have able people as new cadres, presenting our cadre policy to the public, and bringing into leading positions individuals who enjoy the people's trust.

Cerkin Bytyci said that problems cannot be solved overnight, but can be overcome together. We must also not underestimate what has been achieved, because painting a black picture helps the nationalists and separatists. Differentiation, he added, has been carried out, but not thoroughly, and it will of course continue. As for the proposed list of candidates, new names will be added to it, and leading positions will of course be given to people who deserve them. Nobody will dare to have first- and second-class citizens in Kosovo or in Prizren, Cerkin Bytyci, president of the Prizren LC Communal Committee Presidium, said in conclusion.

Vlasi Trial Begins 30 Oct in Titova Mitrovica

AU1710202689 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] The trial of Azem Vlasi and another 14 like-minded people has been scheduled for 30 October in Titova Mitrovica. Here is a report by Milisav Milic:

As is known, apart from Azem Vlasi, the following have also been accused: Aziz Abrasi, former president of the Trepca management board, Burhan Kavaja, director of the Stari Trg mine, and Jazer Krasnici, director of the Kosovo electric power industry in Pristina. Ibusi Onuzi, Mensur Fejza, Riza Musliu, Ismail Limani, (Musi Cazimi), Sinan Kurtesi, Ramiz Kadriju, Veli Osmani, Uka Ardi, Jetus Bajrami, and (Tahir) Salihu will also be in the dock.

The indictment says that all of these represent an organizational group whose main task was to successfully carry out the February strike in Stari Trg. It is said that their actions were aimed at breaking up brotherhood and unity, destroying the equality of peoples and nationalities, and undermining the economic bases of the country and threatening its security, which had as a consequence the death of several people in the March demonstrations.

Azem Vlasi, Aziz Abrasi, Burhan Kavaja, Jazer Krasnici, and another 11 Trepca leaders will be tried according to Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Law, which means, they will be tried for the undermining of the social structure through counterrevolution.

The trial will take place in the district court in Titova Mitrovica and will be conducted by judge Ismet Emra.